



BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st,

1918.

Keighley :

WADSWORTH & CO., THE RYDAL PRESS;

Health Committee.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(F. N. BINNS, ESQ., J.P.)

ALDERMAN J. W. MIDGLEY (*Chairman*).

ALDERMAN JOHN SMITH, J.P., COUNCILLOR H. WHITEHEAD,

COUNCILLOR J. MULLEN.

COUNCILLOR R. SMITH, COUNCILLOR T. WARDLE.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

WILLIAM SCATTERTY, M.D., D.P.H., M.A.,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing :

J. C. DAWES, M.R.SAN.I., M.I.C.S.
(*Chadwick Medallist*).

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

*JOHN FOY, M.S.I.A.

*W. HANSON, M.S.I.A.

T. BEDFORD, C.R.S.I.
(Sec.-Lieut., K.O.Y.L.L.)

Assistant Superintendent of Public Cleansing :

CHARLIE ROBINSON, A.I.C.S.

Clerks :

BAILEY THORNTON
(Cpl., London San. Co., France).

ALBERT OGDEN WILLIAM RILEY
(Cpl., London San. Co. Egypt). (Cpl., Serving with Royal Fusiliers).

Health Visitor :

MARY W. MEYNELL, C.M.B.

A. E. FLOCKTON, C.M.B., C.R.S.I.

Veterinary Surgeon :

H. M. HOLLAND, F.R.C.V.S.

*Qualified Food Inspectors.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Town Hall,

May, 1919.

TO THE MAYOR ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,
GENTLEMEN,

In this, my twenty-seventh Annual Report, the attempt is still made to maintain continuity in the records of the Health Department by giving a synopsis of the conditions affecting the public health and of the vital statistics for the past year.

As stated in last year's report, the Statistics are based upon estimated populations so that the rates and percentages are only approximate. The population too is very different from what it was in pre-war days. Healthy males from 19 to 40 are largely in the army, and the remaining population presents an undue proportion of women, children and elderly people, that is, of those more than ordinarily susceptible to sickness and disease.

To ensure a more equable comparison with former years, therefore, the Registrar General suggests that the birth-rate be calculated upon an estimated population of 42,617 (or nearly three thousand less than he estimated for 1917), and the death-rate on a population of 38,035, likewise correspondingly less than for the previous year. These figures and those estimated locally, differ so considerably that it has been considered advisable to calculate all other rates on a fixed population of 42,250.

At the Census of 1911, the population was 43,487. The area of the borough is 3902 acres and the rateable value £212,206 5s. od.

The industrial and social conditions have remained constant, and, generally a higher standard of living has been reached by the mass of the population. Had it not been for the recurrence of a virulent type of Influenza causing 150 deaths in the course of a few weeks, the record for the year would have been a most satisfactory one,

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of such municipal undertakings as Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Sewage Disposal, &c., have been fully described in former reports and call for no special comment at present. If during the past year or two there have been no important developments in these Sanitary Sections, no apology is made and surely no explanation required during war-times.

The following classified statement of *Inspections* made during the year has been supplied by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Art. XX. (16) of the L.G.B. General Order, 1910 :—

	1918
Inspection of dwelling houses	1587
„ Schools	16
„ Factories, Workshops and Bake-houses	68
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	6
„ Ice Cream Premises	—
„ Fried Fish Shops	24
„ Slaughterhouses	388
„ Offensive Trades	7
„ Common Lodging Houses, &c.	1
„ Offensive Accumulations	4
„ Drains and Sewers... ..	1367
„ Tents and Vans	5
„ Miscellaneous	359

Further details, together with the defects or nuisances discovered during the inspections, the results of the notices issued and the sanitary improvements effected thereby are specified on page 647.

Number of Statutory Notices served 55

Number of Informal Notices served 34

Supervision of the Borough *milk and meat supplies* has been maintained with a high degree of thoroughness considering the reduced sanitary staff. Details of results—the analysis of milk-samples, the surrender of 3 tons, 5½cwts., of diseased meat and other food stuffs are duly recorded by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following summary of Housing Work done during the year shows how seriously the systematic survey of the Borough has been interfered with and hindered by the war.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Sect.

17 of the Housing Act, 1909 41

Number found so dangerous or injurious to health

as to be unfit for human habitation 2

Number of representations made with a view to Closing Orders	2
Number of closing Orders made under Sect. 17 ...	2
Number of houses where defects were remedied or in progress without Closing Orders ...	2
Number of houses made fit for habitation after Closing Orders were made	0
Number of Demolition Orders made	0

Certificates of fitness for occupation of new houses are granted by the Borough Engineer, whose subjoined report shows a very serious stagnation in the building trade during the past few years.

The need for a liberal Housing Scheme after the war cannot better be emphasised than by presenting the following table of houses built during the past few years :—

New houses erected :—

	Central	East.	North East.	North West.	South.	West.	Total.
1899	13	45	97	134	50	45	384
1900	7	25	55	67	35	33	222
1901	2	23	96	47	28	30	226
1902	0	16	49	31	27	16	139
1903	6	27	34	38	3	16	124
1904	0	7	61	20	19	18	125
1905	0	3	41	13	22	18	97
1906	0	0	19	21	23	11	74
1907	2	3	29	37	11	4	86
1908	4	6	23	28	9	5	75
1909	15	5	55	14	29	0	118
1910	15	2	16	16	24	0	73
1911	13	11	39	13	14	11	101
1912	2	10	6	10	25	9	62
1913	4	12	—	5	13	2	36
1914	11	1	9	8	18	2	49
1915	6	4	7	6	2	6	31
1916	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH.

(1) Staff.

The personnel is still considerably below its full strength. Mr. Dawes, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has continued to act as Technical Adviser to the National Salvage Council, Mr. Hanson, Assistant Inspector, as Assistant Executive Officer to the local Food Control Committee, Lieut. Bedford, another Assistant

Inspector and Cpls. Thornton, Ogden and Riley, clerks in the Department were on Active Service, while your M.O.H. served as Administrator of the War Hospital.

(2) Hospital Accommodation.

Fortunately, hospital isolation was very little called for during the year, and accommodation for 8 Scarlet Fever and 16 Diphtheria cases was readily provided for at Skipton and Shipley Fever Hospitals. The Joint Hospital was, on the other hand, in great demand, nearly 10,000 soldiers from the seat of war having been treated there during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases from the Constituent Authorities removed to Hospital during the past 20 years:—

Year.	Keighley.	Bingley.	Oakworth.	Haworth.	Oxenhope	Keighley Rural.	Outside Authorities.	Total.
1897	57	53	1	3	9	6	2	131
1898	164	35	11	19	...	4	7	240
1899	267	81	10	11	5	13	27	414
1900	210	102	20	13	1	68	3	417
1901	237	36	5	18	1	35	27	359
1902	91	30	5	4	5	8	28	171
1903	73	34	3	44	17	27	15	213
1904	88	18	41	21	...	29	1	198
1905	201	40	26	6	14	7	...	294
1906	214	60	33	2	8	15	...	332
1907	146	66	21	5	...	27	...	265
1908	148	85	6	46	1	17	34	337
1909	200	70	34	40	10	16	12	382
1910	353	77	6	23	2	25	...	486
1911	552	68	...	32	...	36	6	694
1912	440	187	22	66	11	70	1	787
1913	233	202	7	63	23	71	1	620
1914	88	56	1	7	...	37	5	194
1915	64	42	13	8	1	9	...	137
1916	42	14	2	4	...	4	11	77
1917	60	8	3	2	...	2	...	75
1918	24	17	1	3	1	3	...	49

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

The accommodation and conditions generally remain unchanged. Of 95 cases admitted during the year 53 were recognised as *Hospital* cases. This latter fact must be borne in mind in connection with the Results of Treatment which were: Vigour restored, 23; much improved, 27; improved, 13; stationary, 7; worse, 9; died, 23.

D.—INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The infectious diseases notified during the year are given below, and for comparison the numbers notified every year since the Notification Act came into force.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Tuberculosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Totals.
							Pulmonary	Other Forms		
1890	...	427	63	45	72	4	...	...	...	611
1891	...	92	36	43	38	2	...	...	...	216
1892	8	131	38	38	83	6	...	...	...	304
1893	72	68	44	43	33	8	...	...	...	268
1894	1	57	26	44	33	6	...	...	...	167
1895	...	54	18	45	46	4	...	...	...	167
1896	2	13	17	55	60	6	...	...	...	153
1897	...	49	13	40	62	4	...	...	...	168
1898	...	72	148	41	73	2	...	...	...	336
1899	...	369	43	74	56	8	...	...	...	550
1900	...	311	216	69	57	4	...	...	...	657
1901	...	260	145	29	33	2	...	...	...	469
1902	31	52	44	36	23	3	...	...	...	189
1903	25	43	15	36	21	3	...	...	...	143
1904	3	60	49	28	11	1	...	...	...	152
1905	26	173	50	24	10	2	...	...	...	285
1906	...	174	73	25	5	4	...	...	...	281
1907	...	79	95	38	11	3	...	...	...	226
1908	...	88	60	33	14	2	55	...	...	252
1909	...	160	55	38	15	2	58	...	...	328
1910	...	335	43	31	7	1	45	...	...	463
1911	...	511	90	24	4	1	57	...	...	687
1912	...	443	89	27	4	...	85	...	...	650
1913	...	224	66	35	2	1	96	84	...	508
1914	...	43	81	24	2	6	80	55	12	303
1915	...	15	53	22	3	1	79	28	10	211
1916	...	20	40	20	1	1	54	24	6	166
1917	...	48	33	9	2	1	52	22	4	171
1918	...	13	26	8	...	...	62	15	5	129

SMALL POX.

No case notified since 1905.

MEASLES.

There were notified 71 cases; considerably more than half of which were children in the N. East Ward. Only the first case in a house is notifiable, so that the above figure is no indica-

tion of the total number of cases. Compared, however, with 873 houses notified during the previous year, the incidence was markedly less.

As usual, the majority of cases were children under 5 years of age.

There were no deaths. In the three previous years the death rate was .33, .00, .14.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There is no estimate of the number of cases but seeing 20 deaths occurred it may readily be inferred that the incidence was considerable.

The cases seemed fairly evenly distributed throughout the borough.

The deaths, all but one, were children under 5.

Death-rate .47 compared with .00, .00 and .21 in preceding three years.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	...	...	...	...	...	13
Deaths and Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0

Not for twenty years past has the number of Scarlet Fever cases fallen so low. Not a single case occurred in either the Central or N. East Wards while many of those reported in the East and N. West Wards were so slight as to make the diagnosis doubtful.

Number removed to hospital	...	...	...	8
Death-rate	...	...	...	.00

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	...	...	...	...	...	26
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	0

Only once during the past twenty years has this zymotic disease been so little prevalent. Although 26 cases were notified confirmation of the diagnosis by microscopic or bacteriological examination was received only in 11 cases. The incidence was evenly distributed, except in the West-ward, which entirely escaped.

No fatal case occurred showing either very successful treatment or a type of disease less serious than that suggested by the Diagnosis.

Number removed to Hospital	...	...	...	16
Death-rate	...	...	...	.00

TYPHOID FEVER.

It is very satisfactory to note that for the second year in succession no case of Typhoid Fever has been notified within the borough.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The prevalence of this disease can only be inferred from the death returns as its notification is not compulsory. Two deaths, however, were registered, one being under 1 year, the other under 2 years of age.

Death-rate04
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PUERPERAL FEVER.

No case and no death notified or registered.

OPHTHALMIA NEO-NATORUM.

There were 5 cases compared with 4, 6, and 10 in the previous three years.

E.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2

Incidence in Wards per 1000 of population :—

C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	W.	Borough.
1.7	.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.4

Death-rate in Wards per 1000 of population :—

C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	W.	Borough.
2.6	.7	1.5	.7	.5	2.0	1.20

Both incidence and death-rate are higher than for several years—a result probably due to war conditions rather than to any serious interference with the gradual decline noticeable in the prevalence of Tuberculosis for the past twenty years.

As far as possible the same preventive measures—house visitation, dispensary and sanatorium treatment, disinfection of rooms, instructions to contacts, &c.,—have been adopted as in pre-war days.

Of the 62 cases notified as Pulmonary Tuberculosis only in 10 instances was the diagnosis confirmed by microscopic or bacteriological examination of the sputum at the W. R. County Laboratory.

(b) Forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary.

(Glands, Meninges, Bowel, Bone, Joints, &c.)

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	.23

Incidence in Wards per 1000 of population :—

C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	W.	Borough.
.2	.3	.4	.4	.0	.7	.35

Death-rate in Wards per 1000 of population :—

C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	W.	Borough.
.2	.4	.0	.1	.5	.2	.23

F.—OTHER COMMON DISEASES.**(a) Respiratory Disease.**

There was an increased mortality among chest complaints, many of the fatal cases of Bronchitis and Pneumonia having been associated with the virulent Influenza epidemic which ravaged the district during the last quarter. Bronchitis was registered as the cause of 64 deaths, Broncho-Pneumonia 28, Pneumonia 45, and other Respiratory diseases 4 deaths.

Death-rate from all forms 3.3 compared with 2.2, 2.6 and 2.8 during the previous three years.

(b) Cancer, Malignant Disease.

The 44 deaths due to malignant disease yield a death-rate of 1.0 compared with 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 in the three previous years.

(c) Heart Disease.

The deaths registered number 78 with a death-rate of 1.8 compared with 1.9, 2.1 and 1.9 in the previous three years.

(d) Other Diseases.

Apoplexy yielded a death-rate of 1.1, Old Age .9, Nephritis .5, Congenital Debility and Premature Birth .4, and Violent Deaths the unusually high rate of .3.

(e) Influenza.

During July, Influenza invaded the borough. The onset was short and sharp and seemed to be a reconnaissance in force preliminary to the general attack which overwhelmed the town during October, November and early part of December.

All Wards suffered equally. Neither age nor sex was spared, although young adults suffered most, and women more than men. The course of the epidemic may be gathered from the Registrar's returns of deaths from Influenza, namely, in June, 1, July 9, Aug. 2, Sept. 0, Oct. 46, Nov. 63, Dec. 15. Deaths of residents occurring outside the borough are not included in above resumé.

Age at death :—

Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
0	2	10	27	20	48	26	10

Sex :—59 males and 84 females were registered as dying from Influenza while in many other instances it was a contributory cause.

No special provision was made, at this stage, for hospital treatment. Many cases, however, were admitted to the Hospital and Infirmary and 10 deaths occurred in these Institutions.

Preventive measures were adopted but it is impossible to say to what extent, if any, they were successful. During July and again during the last week of October and early part of November all Council Schools and many of the Sunday Schools were closed. Cinema houses were asked to exclude young people of school age and it is satisfactory to record that the proprietors in every instance voluntarily co-operated with the Health Committee in trying to check the spread of infection.

G.—INFANT MORTALITY.

Births registered	...	...	...	...	...	590
Births notified	...	...	...	...	...	538
Still-births notified	...	...	...	...	...	25
Still-births interred						
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	48
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	81

The births notified by medical men numbered 239, by midwives 279, while 20 were brought to the notice of the Department by parents and others. The infant mortality among legitimate babies was 74, among illegitimate 162.

The Health Visitor paid 1,295 visits, and voluntary workers 1150 visits during the year.

The Infant Aid Society spent on milk for babies £53 6s. 1d., and on free dinners for mothers £5 18s. 10d.

Bi-weekly meetings were held at the Infant Welfare Centres at Victoria Mansion and Corn Mill Bridge, the former having a membership of 72 and the latter 170. The times babies were weighed amounted to 1769. Dr. Braid was in attendance for infant consultations and general supervision.

Classes for expectant mothers (ante-natal clinics) (213 attendances), and sewing classes for mothers (65 attendances), continued to be held as formerly at both Centres. Similarly Thrift Clubs and Clothing Clubs were conducted with very encouraging results.

Both Health Visitors agree in reporting "a great improvement during the past year. The houses are much more homely

and better furnished and the children are better clad. Altogether many families may be said to have reached a better standard."

H.—VITAL STATISTICS.

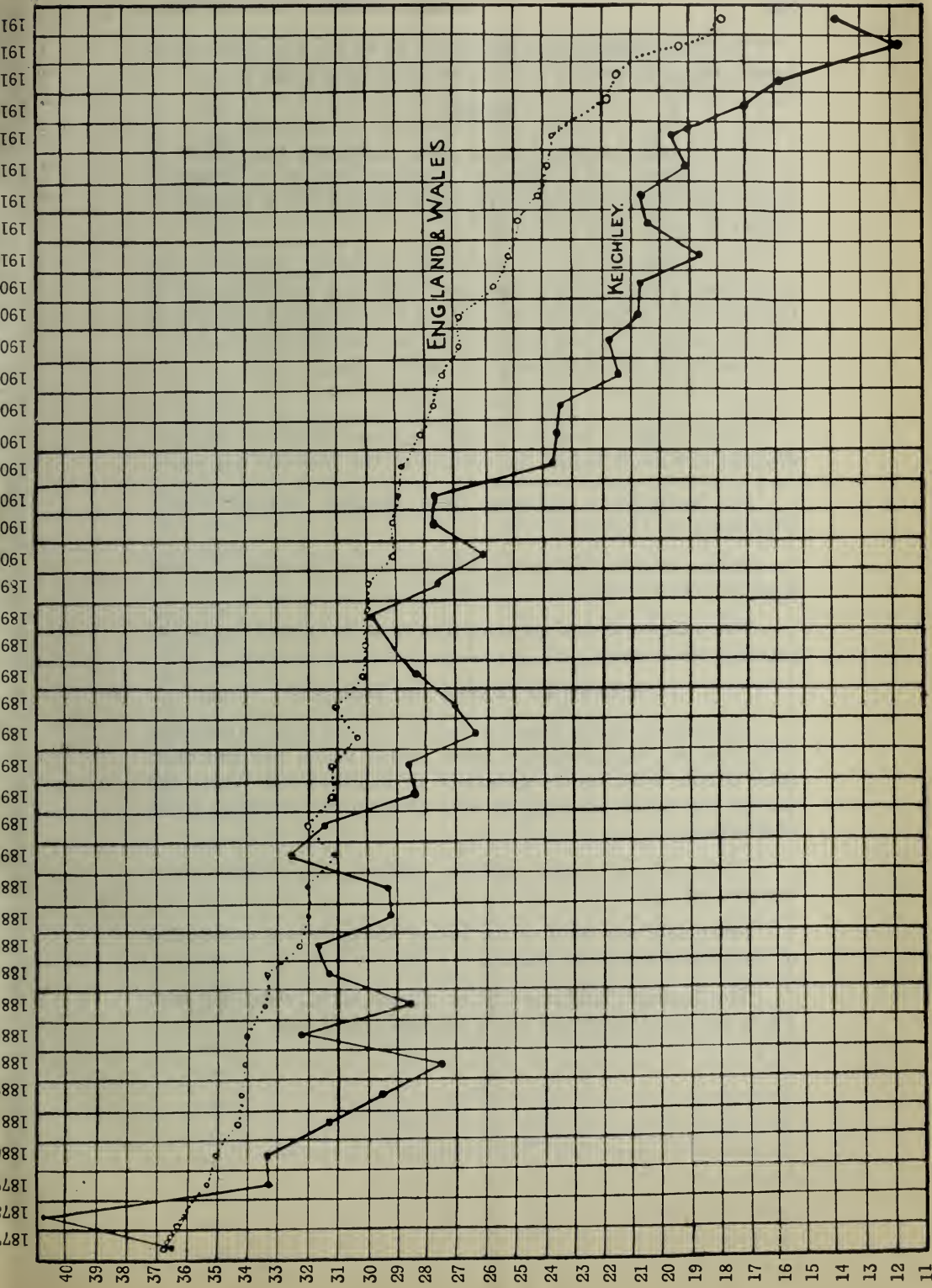
BIRTHS.

The births registered locally numbered 587, compared with 720, 677, and 537 in the preceding three years. According to the Registrar General there were 590 births, 307 being males and 283 females.

The estimated population for calculating the birth-rate is fixed by the Registrar General at 42,617—a figure slightly higher than the local estimate. The birth-rate on the population fixed is 13.84, that for England and Wales being 17.7, for the 96 great towns 17.6, and for the 148 smaller towns with populations between 20 and 50 thousand, 17.9.

The comparative decline in the birth-rate is shown on the following chart:—

Birth-rates, 1877-1918.



The illegitimate births numbered 42 or 7.1 per cent., compared with 3.7, 5.3 and 4.8 in the previous three years.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered 742. After deducting the deaths of 52 non-residents and soldiers and adding that of 29 residents dying outside the borough a corrected total of 716 is obtained—344 being males and 372 females.

The death-rate on the population of 38,035 fixed by the Registrar General is 18.83 compared with 14.5, 14.3 and 14.6 in the three preceding years, and with 17.6 for England and Wales, 18.2 for the great towns and 16.1 for the smaller towns.

The death-rate as estimated locally is 16.94.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

Apart from Whooping Cough the prevalence of Zymotic diseases was much below the average of the previous ten years.

No deaths were registered from Measles, Scarlet • Fever, Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever.

Of the 22 zymotic deaths Whooping Cough caused 20, and Epidemic Diarrhoea 2.

The death-rate was .52 compared with .8, .3, and .07 in the previous three years.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS.

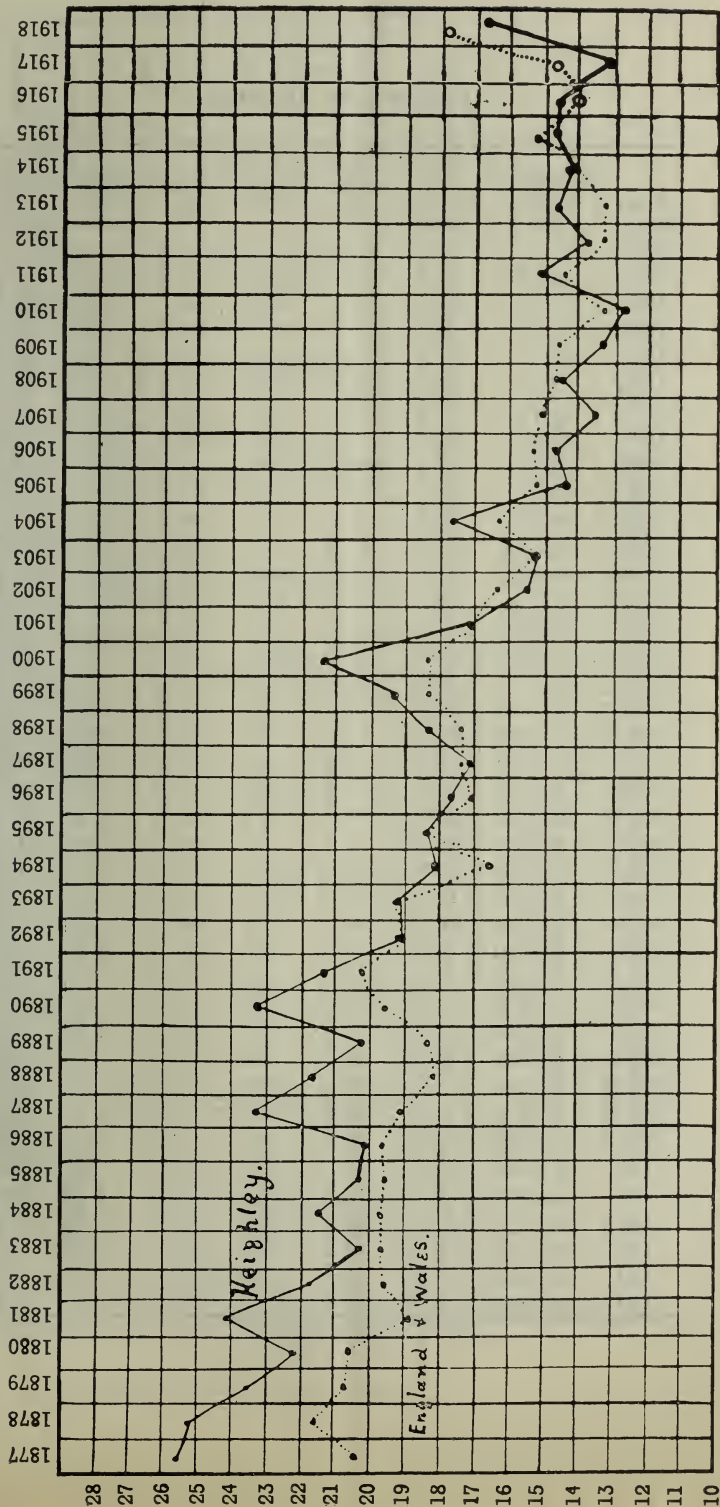
Uncertified deaths numbered 22 or 3.0 per cent., a considerable decrease when compared with former years, but still more than double what occurs generally in England and Wales and nearly four times as many as take place in the 96 great towns of England.

Of uncertified deaths half the number were infants under one year of age.

Practically one third of the Infant Mortality was constituted of uncertified deaths of infants.

The Inquests held were 25 or 3.4 per cent., compared with 5.8 in the great towns and 5.4 in England and Wales.

Death-rates, 1877-1918.



Comparative Statistics.

Year.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Zym'tic Death- rate.	Infant Mort- ality
1880	25,180	841	33.3	559	22.2	2.1	177
1881	25,333	792	31.2	608	24.0	2.5	183
1882	25,883	768	29.6	567	21.9	2.9	162
1883	26,404	724	27.4	536	20.3	1.4	872
1884	26,935	865	32.1	586	21.7	2.0	190
1885	27,477	788	28.4	560	20.3	1.9	177
1886	28,030	878	31.3	567	20.2	4.4	132
1887	28,594	914	31.9	666	23.3	3.4	174
1888	29,168	849	29.1	637	21.8	4.0	146
1889	29,756	878	29.5	602	20.2	1.9	163
1890	30,354	989	32.5	707	23.3	2.9	158
1891	30,965	970	31.3	664	21.4	2.1	165
1892	31,530	907	28.4	601	19.0	1.7	158
1893	32,070	922	28.7	616	19.2	2.2	158
1894	32,750	862	26.3	600	18.0	1.8	190
1895	33,202	899	27.0	639	18.4	1.1	177
1896	38,000	1156	28.4	695	17.7	1.5	163
1897	38,800	1128	29.0	662	17.0	1.6	139
1898	40,000	1195	29.8	739	18.4	2.2	171
1899	40,900	1127	27.5	790	19.3	2.7	170
1900	41,020	1066	26.0	875	21.3	3.4	164
1901	41,564	1120	26.9	707	17.0	1.9	142
1902	41,750	1129	27.0	667	15.9	1.1	155
1903	41,940	1023	24.3	663	15.8	.6	140
1904	42,130	1017	24.1	774	18.3	2.8	156
1905	42,320	1029	24.3	638	15.0	.8	132
1906	42,510	943	22.1	664	15.5	1.1	149
1907	42,700	986	23.0	619	14.4	.9	116
1908	42,910	946	22.4	667	15.5	1.8	134
1909	43,100	959	22.2	626	14.2	.6	108
1910	43,300	886	20.4	601	13.8	.6	101
1911	43,550	902	20.6	667	15.2	1.6	150
1912	43,750	911	20.8	611	13.8	1.3	100
1913	44,010	837	19.0	643	14.6	.9	123
1914	44,230	870	19.6	636	14.3	1.3	115
1915	42,235	720	17.0	618	14.6	.8	133
1916	42,250	677	15.0	599	14.5	.3	87
1917	42,250	537	11.8	534	13.1	.7	101
1918	42,250	590	13.8	716	16.9	.5	81

L.G.B. Table I.

Keighley Borough.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 19 8, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District					
		Un-corrected Number	Nett	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages			
								Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1913.	44,010	838	837	19.0	668	15.1	59	34	103	123	643	14.61	
1914.	44,230	870	870	19.6	641	14.49	37	32	99	113	636	14.37	
1915.	42,235	719	720	17.0	637	15.08	50	31	96	133	618	14.63	
1916.	42,250	677	671	15.0	624	14.7	58	33	59	87	599	14.51	
1917.	42,250	537	538	11.8	548	13.5	47	33	54	101	534	13.16	
1918.	42,250	587	590	13.8	742	17.5	52	29	48	81	716	16.94	

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres, 3902 acres

Total population at all ages... 43,487

Number of inhabited houses

Average number of persons per house 4.306

Special estimate of population for 1918 42,250

Registrar	General's estimate for calculating Birth-rate	...	42,617
Registrar	General's estimate for calculating Civilian Death-rate	...	38,035

Registrar	General's estimate for calculating Civilian Death-rate ...	+28,7
		... 38,035

L.G.B. Table II.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all Ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.						Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65															65 and upwards
Smallpox ..	13	..	2	8	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	1	13	..	4	1	1	2	..	8
Scarlet Fever ..	26	..	4	18	1	3	..	4	4	..	5	8	..	26	4	1	4	2	5	..	16
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric, Continued, &c., Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	8	2	..	2	..	3	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neo-natorum ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	62	..	1	4	14	42	1	8	4	10	11	13	16	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	15	..	2	6	3	4	..	1	2	4	4	..	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Forms ..	71	7	34	27	2	1	..	3	12	42	10	3	1	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	200	14	43	65	22	54	2	19	29	63	36	28	25	200	4	5	5	3	7	..	24

The Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium at Morton Banks (Keighley Rural Sanitary District) and the Small Pox Hospital at Stanbury (Oakworth Urban District) are administered by the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital Board.

L.G.B. Table III. Borough of Keighley.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths of Residents whether occurring within or without the Borough.									
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All causes { Certified	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified... ..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	20	5	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	143	—	2	10	27	20	48	26	10	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	78	2	—	—	1	2	10	22	41	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	51	—	—	—	3	13	20	11	4	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	44	—	—	1	1	1	4	18	19	—
Bronchitis	64	3	3	2	—	2	6	21	27	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	28	4	3	9	4	1	2	4	1	—
Pneumonia (all other forms)	45	4	1	3	3	3	9	13	9	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	7	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation and Premature Birth	18	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths	12	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	4	—
Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Apoplexy	47	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	31	—
Old Age	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	36	—
Other Defined Diseases	83	11	1	5	6	6	7	26	21	—
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	716	48	14	49	53	50	116	176	210	—

L.G.B. Table III. (Continued.) Borough of Keighley

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN WARDS DURING THE YEAR 1918.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS IN WARDS (AT ALL AGES)							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	
	All ages	Central	East	N. East	N. West	South	West	Residents	Non Residents
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Causes { Certified ...	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	20	3	4	2	3	4	4	1	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	143	16	23	27	22	40	15	10	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease ...	78	9	8	19	14	16	12	5	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	51	12	5	12	6	4	12	11	5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	7	—	3	—	—	3	1	2	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	44	8	5	7	11	9	4	6	10
Bronchitis ...	64	11	6	13	9	14	11	11	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	28	6	1	9	3	5	4	3	1
Pneumonia (all other forms)	45	9	10	5	7	9	5	3	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	1	6	5	3	4	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation and Premature Birth ...	18	—	6	3	2	1	6	2	—
Violent Deaths ...	12	1	2	5	1	1	2	8	—
Suicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
Apoplexy ...	47	6	2	8	10	13	8	7	—
Old Age ...	39	5	4	4	8	5	13	23	6
Other Defined Diseases ...	83	6	14	17	19	18	9	21	21
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1716	94	104	137	121	150	110	114	52

L G.B. Table IV. KEIGHLEY BOROUGH. **INFANT MORTALITY.**

1918. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes {	Certified.	6	5	2		13	11	3	6	4	37
	Uncertified	7	1			8	1	1	1	1	11
Small-pox											
Chicken-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet Fever											
Whooping Cough							1	1	2	1	5
Diphtheria and Croup											
Erysipelas											
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)											
Other Tuberculous Diseases											
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)								1			1
Convulsions		2	1			3					3
Laryngitis											
Bronchitis							1	1		1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)							1	1	4	2	8
Diarrhoea			1			1					1
Enteritis											
Gastritis											
Syphilis											
Rickets											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at birth											
Atelectasis		1		1		2					2
Congenital Malformations (c)		1	1			2	1				3
Premature birth		8	1			9					9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		1		1		2	3				5
Other causes			2			2	5			1	8
Totals ...		13	6	2		21	12	3	7	5	48
<p>Nett Births in the year { legitimate 548 illegitimate 42</p> <p>Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 41 illegitimate infants 7</p>											

WILLIAM SCATTERTY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

OF THE

BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

TOWN HALL, KEIGHLEY.

30th June, 1919.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report on the work of my Department.

Nationally, the year 1918 must remain one of the greatest years in our history, for on November 11th the Germans signed the Armistice and thus brought nearly five years of active warfare to a close. The change over from war conditions to those of peace was so slight in the early days that administrative sanitary work remained unaffected during November and December, so that the year, like its predecessor, was one continued period of suspended activity.

At the time of writing the enemy has just signed the Peace terms of the Allies, so that an early renewal of practical sanitary work should soon become possible. This is better news than will be commonly thought by those not interested in sanitary matters. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to doubt whether the country could have stood many more years of sanitary inactivity without incurring serious, and perhaps permanent, physical deterioration and a general lowering of the health of the population. The seriousness of such an event cannot be estimated. But the conflict is over and the victory won, so there is no need to speculate as to what might have happened. It is now for Local Authorities to wage ruthless war on conditions which produce and foster disease and ill-health.

As this is the last Annual Report I shall present to you before taking up my new duties in London I want to tender thanks not only to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Allotments Committees for the consistent support and generous help they have given to me in my work during the time it has been my

pleasure to hold office as Borough Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent, but I should like to include the whole of the Members of the Council in my expression of thanks as it affords me the greatest possible satisfaction on severing my official connection with the Corporation to know that during the whole period of the nine and a half years I have held office, the Council has never refused, nor yet referred back to Committee, any recommendation for which I have been responsible. In recording this fact it must be remembered that some of the Reports submitted from time to time could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be termed popular, but they have been necessary in the interests of sanitary progress.

If I may particularise I should like to mention Ald. John Smith, Mr. Sam Clough and Ald. J. W. Midgley, the three chairmen of the Health Committee, under whom I have served. These three gentlemen have done splendid sanitary work for the Borough and have always been ready to help and assist one in any way possible.

Great public health problems must arise within the Borough in the near future. Housing, clearance of insanitary areas, erection of public abattoirs, conversion of pail closets, improvements in the cleansing system, etc., are matters which will entail considerable expenditure of public money, but in view of their urgency, I believe the Health Committee will face them in the spirit of the times, and so continue to improve the sanitary condition of the town until it is perfectly sanitary in its innermost parts and altogether worthy of its beautiful environment.

NOTICES.

Notices requiring sanitary improvements are of two kinds, Statutory, or legal notices, and Preliminary, or intimation notices. The latter may take the form either of a letter, or formal printed notice. During the year 1918, 55 Statutory Notices and 34 Preliminary Notices were served. 339 Nuisances were reported, and 333 dealt with, six matters being brought forward.

SCOPE OF ADMINISTRATION.

The various Acts of Parliament, Byelaws, Orders, Regulations, etc., administered from this Department, are as follows, the list being arranged in alphabetical order:—

Byelaws made with respect to Common Lodging Houses.

Byelaws made with respect to Houses let in Lodgings.

Byelaws made with respect to Nuisances.

Byelaws made with respect to Offensive Trades.

Byelaws made with respect to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Regulations made with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894, &c.

The Employment of Children Act, 1903.

The Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Keighley Corporation Act, 1898. (Part).

The Keighley Corporation Act, 1908. (Part).

The Keighley Improvement Act, 1824. (Part.)

The Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act, 1869. (Part).

The Keighley Waterworks Improvement Act, 1867. (Part).

The Petroleum Act, 1879.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The Poultry Act, 1911.

The Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The Public Health Act, 1875. (Part).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Part).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Part).

The Rag Flock Act, 1911.

The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, etc. (Part).

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1899.

The Shops Acts, 1912-13.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1914 (postponed during the War).

Sanitary Inspections and Improvements.

Inspection Work.

The following Table shows the amount of routine inspection work performed by your Sanitary Inspectors :

Table 1.

	Inspec- tions	Re- Inspec- tions
Dwelling Houses :—		
No. Inspected (Ordinary)	912	675
No. re Infectious Diseases	103	20
No. re Other Diseases ... ..	..	..
No. re Water Supply	33	7
No. re Suspected Overcrowding	2	..
No. re Dirty Condition	10	2
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :—		
No. inspected and particulars recorded	18	23
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation ...	1	..
No. found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation	26	37
Minor defects	2	..
Serious defects ... ..	..	..
No. found to be satisfactory ... ..	..	..
Schools :—		
No. of Elementary Schools	5	10
No. of Secondary Schools	1	..
Hospitals :—		
No. of Inspections	12	6
Factories :—		
No. of Inspections	29	30
Workshops :—		
Ordinary	5	1
Domestic	2	1
Workplaces ... ..	..	..
Laundries ... ..	..	..
Outworkers ... ..	..	..
Bakehouses :—		
Ordinary	2	1
Underground ... ..	..	..
Cowsheds :—		
No. of Inspections	5	1
Dairies and Milkshops :—		
Dairies ... ..	..	..
Milkshops ... ..	..	..
Ice Cream Premises :—		
No. of Inspections ... ..	..	..

Inspection Work—(Table I. continued).

DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.

	Inspections	Re-Inspections
Food and Drugs :—		
No. of Samples (Ordinary) ... ..	...	...
" " (Tuber) ... ..	...	...
" " (Dirt) ... ..	...	...
Water :—		
No. of Samples	2	...
Slaughterhouses :—		
No. of Inspections	386	2
Offensive Trades :—		
No. of Inspections	7	...
Common Lodging Houses :—		
No. of Inspections	21	...
Houses Let in Lodgings :—		
No. of Inspections ... ..	...	...
Fried Fish Shops :—		
No. of Inspections	52	...
Diseases of Animals :—		
Swine Fever	24	...
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...
Animals so kept as to be a Nuisance	9	...
Offensive Accumulations :—		
Nuisances from	4	...
Drains :—		
No. Water Tested	46	...
No. Smoke Tested	5	...
No. Grenade Tested	13	...
No. Inspected	679	645
Sewers :—		
Sewers, Ventilators, etc. ... ..	...	...
Street Gullies	43	...
Smoke Observations :—		
No. of (General) ... ..	...	...
No. of (Special)	7	...
Stable Premises :—		
No. of Inspections	14	...
Garages :—		
No. of Inspections ... ..	...	...
Tents, Vans and Sheds :—		
No. of Inspections	2	3
Markets :—		
No. of Inspections	61	...
Shops :—		
Re Meat	21	8
Re Food Samples	7	...
Re Shops Act ... ..	...	...

Inspection Work—(Table I. continued).

DETAILS OF INSPECTION WORK.									
								Inspection	Re-Inspection
Rag Flock :—									
No. of Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Acts, etc. :—									
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Poisons and Pharmacy Act :—									
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous :—									
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	3
Houses :—									
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Rooms :—									
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Food Control Inspections									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Allotments									
Inspections of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Inspections for Outside Authorities									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

Private Improvement Works to the value of £24 9s. 7d. were carried out by direct labour. This money is recoverable from the owners and the properties whercon the works were found to be necessary.

THE TOWN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Considering all the difficulties arising out of the War and the general food shortage I think the fact should be noted that throughout the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of War there was sufficient food in the town to meet the reasonable demands of the population. There were murmurings and complaints concerning the quality of some of the supplies, but, looking back, all will recognise that the country could not be at War for nearly five years without an appreciable diminution in its imports.

The historian will tell us that one of the most wonderful features of the War was that it never became necessary for any of the inhabitants of our island country to go foodless even for a day. A marvellous national achievement.

As a result of systematic, careful and friendly inspection work the quality of the food sold in the borough had reached a

high pre-war standard—this can be proved by an examination of the milk analyses for the past nine years—and when the local tradesmen were no longer able to select their own supplies, they naturally felt annoyed that food of a quality different from what they had been accustomed to sell should be sent to them, hence the complaints.

This was general throughout the country, and in view of the National and International problems involved was quite unavoidable. Generally speaking, the average quality of certain foodstuffs was below the local standard, but it will be seen from my figures relating to the amount of foodstuffs condemned, or surrendered, that comparatively small quantities were found to be actually unsound.

Inspection work throughout the year was of a special rather than a routine character. This was necessitated by the serious reduction in the number of Inspectors available and was an arrangement which the Health Committee only sanctioned out of dire necessity.

I have, in many of my Reports, referred to the vital importance of food inspection work, and I desire again to emphasise this fact. I am of opinion that the duty of food inspection is one of the most important if not the most important duty imposed upon a Local Authority. Good food, after all, is more vital to health even than housing, and adulterated, impure, diseased, or unsound food is more certain in its dangerous effects than defects in property. I would emphasise this point in this, my last, report to you, because I desire to urge the Council to always insist on this highly technical work being done with that thoroughness which its importance demands.

The condemnation and surrenders of unsound food during the year were as follows:—

TABLE II.

Total weight of condemned meat.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef in carcase ...	—	18	3	24
Pork in carcase...	—	5	—	24
Veal	—	—	—	—
Mutton	—	—	2	4
Meat not in carcase ..	—	11	1	25
Organs	1	9	—	6
Total	3	5	0	27

Miscellaneous Surrenders.

15 boxes Kipperd Herrings.	
1 case Egyptian Eggs	300
Danish Eggs	68
1 tin Corned Beef	6 lbs.
52 Hams	826 lbs.
3 Pieces of Ham } 12 Hams }	222 lbs.
2 Hams	30 lbs.
Butter, Australian	9¼ lbs.
Margarine	14lbs.
1 box of Beef Sausages	12 lbs.

TABLE III.

Carcases partially condemned as unfit for human food.

	Tuber- culosis.	Accident	Inflammatory Diseases. Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Peri- carditis, &c.	Bacterial Diseases	Malignant Diseases	Parasitic Diseases
Cows ...	12	...	4	...	...	...
Bullocks
Heifers
Pigs
Sheep...
Calves..

TABLE IV.

Carcases condemned as totally unfit for human food.

	Tuber- culosis	Accident	Inflammatory Diseases, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Peri- carditis, &c.	Bacterial Diseases	Malignant Diseases	Parasitic Diseases
Cows ...	6	...	1	1	...	...
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs ...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Sheep ...	.	1	...	...	...	...
Calves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

All surrendered bacon, meat and other flesh foods were treated for the extraction of fat and the preparation of an organic fertiliser, or meat meal, the whole of which products are rendered sterile in the process of preparation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are eleven private slaughterhouses in the Borough, and one public slaughterhouse. The private slaughterhouses are situate as follows: Roper Yard (2), High Street, Church Street, Ingrow Lane, Long Lee (Knackers' Yard), Wesley Place, Goulbourne Street, Prospect Place, Leylands Lane, (2) and the Public Slaughterhouse is at Westgate. Owing to the restrictions of sale imposed by the Food Controller many of the slaughterhouses were scarcely used at all, and owing to the fact that Westgate slaughterhouse was not satisfactory (see my previous reports) it was not accepted by the Ministry of Food as a Government Slaughterhouse. This was unfortunate, but not surprising. Our supplies had to be drawn from Skipton or Shipley. The question of the provision of a public slaughterhouse built on thoroughly up-to-date lines equipped with the best machinery for moving and handling carcasses and situate in a suitable position is one of the most urgent requirements of the Borough, and the Health Committee hope to be able to proceed with this matter at no distant date.

Three private slaughterhouses and one Knacker's Yard are still licensed by the Committee, but owing to the system of pooling adopted by the Live Stock Commissioners, these were not used regularly, the bulk of the slaughtering of live animals being confined to Westgate, Roper Yard and the Co-operative Society's slaughterhouses. The issue of frozen meat took place partly at Westgate and partly at Roper Yard Slaughterhouses. 388 visits of inspection were made during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No laxity in this important work has occurred, and notwithstanding the fact that a large amount of the meat sold during the year was foreign meat (issued by the Ministry of Food and presumably inspected at the port of importation) 3 Tons 5 cwts. 27lbs. of fresh meat or offal was condemned during the year.

10 cwts. 31 lbs of Frozen meat, which had become putrefactive, was sold for pig food. The nature of the disease and number of animals affected are shown in tables 3 and 4.

MILK SUPPLY.

The cattle housed in the various sheds in the Borough were, from time to time, examined by Mr. Holland, your Veterinary Surgeon, and the buildings and general sanitary conditions of the farm were inspected by the Assistant Inspectors. Not enough work was done. The animals were found in a fairly good condition, but labour difficulties made it extremely diffi-

cult for farmers to comply with the bye-laws with respect to cleansing, whitewashing, &c. This very simple matter makes a lot of difference to the cleanliness of the milk supply. Now that the War is over this work must be resumed and carried out systematically.

I did not take any samples of milk under the Food and Drugs Acts, but the Inspector of the County Council, Mr. Randerson, who also takes samples within the Borough, has kindly furnished me with the following statement as to his work in the Borough during the year, and on the whole I think the record is a fairly satisfactory one.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Return shewing particulars of samples purchased in Keighley Borough by the County Inspector (A. Randerson) during the year ending December 31st, 1918.

Almond Oil	1	Milk (including one for dirt)	60
Baking Powder ...	1	Milk of Sulphur	1
Beer	3	Mustard	2
Boric Ointment ...	2	Oil of Eucalyptus	2
Butter	2	Oatmeal	3
Condensed Milk ...	1	Pepper	1
Cocoa	1	Poloney	1
Cocoa Butter ...	1	Preserved Peas	1
Flour	2	Sausage	1
Ground Ginger ...	1	Sweet Cakes	3
Ground Rice ...	2	Sugaron	1
Honey	2	Sugar substitute	2
Jam	1	Yorkshire Pudding Powders	2
Lard	1		
		Total	101

HOUSING.

It was quite impossible to undertake any real housing work during 1918. This admission might appear somewhat strange in view of the importance now attaching to this question, but no staff was available for the work, and even had we had sufficient staff materials were not obtainable, so that improvements would have been impossible to secure.

Now that the Health Committee are concentrating on this question, the present shortage of working class houses will to some extent be relieved at no distant date, but the clearance of Westgate and other insanitary areas, such as Eastwood Square, may prove difficult and costly. Still, the time is fast approaching when these questions will have to be tackled in the interests of public health.

In addition to the housing work at present under consideration by the Committee, the question of improving many of the houses in the borough which are not in the words of the Act "in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation" is one of great moment, and will constitute a separate sanitary problem calling for most careful handling.

2 houses situate at Garden Street and Westgate, respectively, were closed during the year, and minor alterations were carried out at 7 houses, but house improvement work on the usual scale was not attempted.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Thirty four licences to store 13,440 gallons of petroleum spirit were granted during the year, in addition to four for the storage of 20 tons, 5 cwt. of Calcium Carbide.

Numerous inspections of proposed stores were made, and advice is freely given respecting the conditions of storage of these inflammable substances.

The Public Analyst reported all the samples to be genuine or satisfactory with the exception of the following:—

Sample of Milk contained 40 parts per million of fully centrifuged dirt, which was not satisfactory.

Preserved Peas contained in 100 parts 2.47 grains of sulphate of copper per pound.

Sugaron contained 1.52 per cent. Saccharin and 98.48 per cent. Maize Flour and Sugar. These results shew that the statement on package that Sugaron is 15 times as sweet as sugar is incorrect.

Sugar Substitute contained in 100 parts by weight Farina, etc., 99.00 per cent., Saccharin 1.00 per cent. Hence the statement on package that this article is many times as sweet as sugar is exaggerated.

The vendors of the Milk and Preserved Peas were communicated with by the Legal Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

No action was taken respecting the Sugaron and Sugar substitute.

Signed,

Town Hall,

A. RANDERSON,

Skipton,

County Inspector under the

March 26th, 1919.

Sale of Food & Drugs Act.

CLEANSING.

Owing to the absence of men on service with H.M. Forces it was not possible to maintain the usual collection system of refuse throughout the Borough, but the best was done in the circumstances, and special attention was paid to salvage which was very successful and profitable, no less than £789 being realised.

TABLE V.

The following is a return of the work done.	1918.	1917.
Streets swept	717 miles	1,000 miles
Street Sweepings collected and disposed of	750 tons	1,045 tons
Street Gullies emptied	24,886	32,345
Street Gully Refuse collected and disposed of	327 tons	425 tons
Sand and Ashes used on the streets	119 tons	210 tons
Water used on the streets... ..	1220 gals.	1220 gals.
Number of Ashtubs emptied ...	410,000	440,000
Domestic Refuse collected and disposed of	6147 tons	6,569 tons
Excreta Tubs emptied	101,000	101,000
Nightsoil collected and disposed of	1128 tons	1,125 tons
Refuse from Privy Middens ...	41 tons	54 tons
Trade Refuse collected	414 tons	414 tons
Snow collected and removed ...	37 loads	517 loads
Grit used on Wood Pavements ...	none	none
Amount received for Removal of Trade Refuse	£71 18 0	£72 17 8
Miscellaneous	1467 tons	1,260 tons
No. of Loads Tipped at Marley by Private Firms ... ..	...	8179

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

On the 6th July the Board of Agriculture had occasion to declare the Keighley Petty Sessional Division a Swine Fever Infected Area, and pig keepers, as well as my staff, were put to considerable trouble in connection with the movement of pigs within the Area. 80 licences were granted for movement of pigs during the period 6th July to 25th September, when the restrictions were withdrawn.

One case of Parasitic Mange occurred, and the usual weekly returns were forwarded to the Board of Agriculture as required by the Diseases of Animals Act.

Particulars as to the number of notices served are given hereunder :

SWINE FEVER IN KEIGHLEY IN 1918.

Notices Served.	No. of Notices.	No. of Pigs affected
Form A. Closing suspected premises ...	34	272
„ B. Closing adjoining premises ...	6	—
„ C. Withdrawing Form B.	6	—

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.

The work performed under this Act is set out below.

In addition 49 special licences, tenable for one week, were issued to boys enabling them to engage in the selling of programmes for the local Gala.

The Education Act, 1918, would appear to place the care of boys engaged in street trading under the Department charged with the administration of the new Act, when this is put into force.

Licensed to carry on Street Trading ...	73
New Licences issued this year ...	43
New Licences returned this year ...	11
Not Granted	1
Suspended for Contraventions ...	2
„ „ ...	1 boy for 14 days
„ „ ...	1 boy's licence and badge withdrawn.
Legal Proceedings	Nil.
Special Licences for periodic sale of programmes, etc.	49

DOGS ACT.

Supt. Slack has kindly supplied the following :—

Number seized	...	...	...	...	45
Number restored	...	...	...	...	23
Number Destroyed	...	...	...	...	22

I cannot close this report without a reference to the Staff. For nearly ten years I have had the assistance of colleagues whose loyalty to myself and the Corporation has been most thorough. I cannot award higher praise and if I said less it would be unfair. Every member of the Staff, both seniors and juniors, has helped to make our work a success.

To Lt.-Colonel Scatterty I owe more than thanks. A better colleague it would be impossible to find and, speaking from the inside, as it were, I can say that the Borough of Keighley is indeed fortunate in having a Medical Officer of the very highest rank.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1918,

BY

ALFRED GREENWOOD, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

County Medical Officer of Health.



Maidstone :

W. P. DICKINSON, POST OFFICE PRINTING WORKS, HIGH STREET,

1919,

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DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER,
SESSIONS HOUSE,
MAIDSTONE,
September 1st, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kent County Council.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with General Order No. 55,475 of the Local Government Board, I beg to submit herewith my seventh Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Condition of the County of Kent for the year ended December 31st, 1918.

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the district medical officers of health who have invariably given me every possible assistance in the execution of my duties.

Also I should like to state that all the members of my staff—both permanent and temporary—have again worked unstintingly during the year, and have carried out their duties in a highly creditable manner, under very difficult conditions.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALFRED GREENWOOD.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

This Committee reports to the County Council on all matters concerning the Public Health. Its constitution for 1919 is as follows:—

ALEXANDER, S. R., M.D.	HUSSEY, E. W.
AMES, W.	(Vice-Chairman of the County Council and Chairman of the Finance Committee)
ARNOLD, G.	
BARKER, W. COBBETT	HYSLOP, SIR ROBERT M.
BILLINGHURST, E. A.	IGGLESDEN, C.
CHILD, SIR COLES, BART.	LINDLEY-JONES, W.
COLLET, SIR MARK E., BART.	MARSHAM, GEORGE
CORNWALLIS, COL. F. S. W., C.B.E.	MATTHEWS, SIR JOHN BROMHEAD
(Chairman of the County Council)	MUMFORD, C E.
DARNLEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF	NICHOLSON, MAJOR H.
GOLDIE, L. A.	PAYNE, F. WALTER
GOWER, SIR R. VAUGHAN	RADCLIFFE, W.
GUILFORD, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF	REID, E. J.
GULLICK, MAJOR H. T.	RULE, W. N.
HARDY, THE RIGHT HON. LAURENCE (Chairman of the Committee)	SACKVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. LORD SHEA, S.
HARRIS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.	SMITH, S. LEE
HARRISON, W. J.	SMITH-MASTERS, W. A.
HUGGINS, H.	VINSON, A.
	VINSON, E.
	WILFORD, JOSHUA

The Public Health Committee, as above, with the following additional members, constitutes the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:—

THE HON. MRS. HARDCASTLE, of All Saints' Vicarage, Maidstone

MRS. HATFEILD, of Hartsdown, Margate

MISS PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE, of Vicarage Lodge, East Malling, and

MRS. RISBOROUGH, of 27, Nile Road, Gillingham

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

5

BOROUGHES AND URBAN.

Urban and Borough Councils.	Clerks.	Medical Officers of Health.	Public Health Staff.			Date of Receipt of Annual Summary.
			Inspectors of Nuisances.		Clerical	
			Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.		
Ashford U..	J. Creery ..	A. M. Watts ..	1†	—	—	March 27th
Beckenham U	F. Stevens..	*J. M. Clements ..	—	1	3	May 6th
Bexley U ..	T. G. Baynes ..	O. Sunderland ..	1	—	—	April 9th
Broadstairs U	L. A. Skinner ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	1	—	June 18th
Bromley B.	F. H. Norman ..	*J. Mathewson (Acting)	3	—	—	April 26th
Chatham B	E. B. Lee ..	*J. Holroyde ..	2 (1†)	—	1	April 10th
Cheriton U	A. Atkinson ..	A. J. Gore (Acting)	1	—	1	May 14th
Chislehurst U	J. J. Brown ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	1	—	April 24th
Dartford U	J. J. Hurlley ..	J. Hamilton ..	1†	—	1	May 24th
Deal B ..	A. C. Brown ..	A. Mason ..	1†	—	1	May 27th
Dover B ..	R. E. Knockner ..	*D. MacDougall, (Acting)	4	—	—	July 3rd
Erith U ..	J. Atkinson ..	*A. E. Jernan ..	2†	—	1	March 25th
Faversham B	Guy Tassell ..	C. J. Evers ..	1†	—	—	May 16th
Folkestone B	A. F. Kidson ..	*M. G. Yunge Bateman ..	1†	—	2	March 29th
Footscray U	A. Booth ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	—	April 24th
Gillingham B	F. C. Boucher ..	*E. C. Warren ..	3†	—	1	April 5th
Gravesend B	H. H. Brown ..	*C. D. Outred ..	1†	—	1	April 16th
Herne Bay U	G. H. Beetenson ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	—	1	—	June 23rd
Hythe B ..	B. C. Drake ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	—	—	June 23rd
Lydd B ..	G. G. H. Witchell ..	M. B. S. Buton ..	1	—	—	March 25th
Maidstone B	S. Lance Monckton ..	C. Pye Oliver ..	2	—	1	March 26th
Margate B	E. Brooke ..	*R. McCombe ..	2 (1†)	—	1	May 11th
Milton Regis U	J. Dixon, jun. ..	*T. B. Heggis ..	—	1	1	June 4th
New Romney B	W. Lamacraft ..	H. Hick ..	1†	—	—	April 19th
Northfleet U	C. E. Hatten ..	H. T. Sells ..	1†	—	—	March 24th
Penge U ..	A. E. Eves ..	R. Wilkinson ..	2 (1†)	—	—	April 19th
Queenborough B	C. B. Harris ..	*T. B. Heggis ..	1	—	—	June 4th
Ramsgate B	A. Blasdale Clarke ..	*W. J. Bannister ..	2 (1†)	—	1	April 5th
Rochester City	A. Kennette ..	*S. J. Pritchett ..	2 (1†)	—	1	April 12th
Sandgate U	J. Shera Atkinson ..	J. C. O. Bradbury ..	—	1†	—	May 29th
Sandwich B	E. C. Byrne ..	J. W. Harrison ..	1	—	—	April 5th
Sevenoaks U	F. W. Tipton ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1†	—	—	April 24th
Sheerness U	V. H. Stallon ..	*T. B. Heggis ..	1†	—	—	June 4th
Sittingbourne U	C. B. Harris ..	*T. B. Heggis ..	—	1†	1	June 4th
Southborough U	P. Hammer ..	*J. S. Tew ..	—	1	—	April 24th
Tenterden B	H. B. Mace ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	—	April 24th
Tonbridge U	H. W. Peach ..	*J. S. Tew ..	—	1	—	April 24th
Tunbridge Wells B	W. C. Cripps ..	*F. C. Linton ..	3	—	1	April 16th
Walmer U..	F. W. Hardman ..	J. Wood (Acting)	1†	—	—	April 15th
Whitstable U	J. F. Whichcord ..	F. P. Piper ..	1	1	—	July 5th
Wrotham U	H. E. Pyle..	A. A. Lipscomb ..	1	—	1	March 31st

RURAL.

Ashford, East	J. Kingsford ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	—	—	June 18th
Ashford, West	J. M. Poncia ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	—	—	June 23rd
Blean ..	W. T. Brooks ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	2	—	—	June 18th
Bridge ..	T. L. Collard ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	—	1	June 18th
Bromley ..	E. Haslehurst ..	*J. S. Tew ..	2	—	—	April 24th
Cranbrook ..	S. F. Williams ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	—	April 24th
	(Acting)					
Dartford ..	E. J. Hobbs ..	*S. Richmond ..	3	—	—	May 19th
Dover ..	E. Carder (Acting)	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	—	—	June 18th
Eastry ..	F. S. Cloke ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1	2	—	June 18th
Elham ..	B. C. Drake ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	—	1	—	August 1st
Faversham	Guy Tassell ..	P. G. Selby ..	1†	—	—	April 10th
Hollingbourn	F. Miskin ..	G. M. Tuke ..	1	—	—	April 16th
Hoo ..	R. P. Smyth ..	*C. D. Outred ..	1	—	—	April 16th
Maidstone..	F. Post ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	—	April 24th
Malling ..	F. J. Allison ..	A. H. Roberts ..	1	—	—	April 7th
Milton ..	E. C. Harris ..	*T. B. Heggis ..	—	1†	1	June 4th
Romney Marsh	W. Lamacraft ..	H. Hick ..	1	—	—	April 19th
Sevenoaks..	F. H. Vibert ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1†	—	—	April 24th
Sheppey ..	H. T. Copland ..	T. R. Wigglesworth ..	1	—	—	April 5th
Strood ..	H. E. Povey ..	*C. Flood ..	1	—	—	April 1st
Tenterden ..	J. B. Mace (Acting)	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	—	April 24th
Thanet ..	C. Taylor ..	*D. MacDougall (Acting)	1†	1†	—	August 1st
Tonbridge ..	N. R. Stone ..	*J. S. Tew ..	1	—	1	April 24th

*These Medical Officers devote their whole time to Public Health work.

For information as to medical officers of health on military service, and temporary appointments in consequence thereof, see page 7.

† Each medical officer of health has supplied information in reply to a summary of questions addressed from the County Health Department, on which this report is mainly based. The annual report has also been used where available.

‡ Inspector of Nuisances holds meat inspectors certificate.

DUTIES OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER WITH RESPECT TO THE PREPARATION OF AN ANNUAL REPORT

These duties are set out in Articles 7 and 8 of the General Order of the Local Government Board dated July 29th, 1910, and are as follows :—

“(7.) The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in each year make an Annual Report to the County Council up to the end of December on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration and the vital statistics of the County.

“In addition to any other matters upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the following sections :—

“(a) A digest of all annual and special reports made by the Medical Officers of Health of all County districts within the County ;

“(b) a section as to the isolation hospital accommodation available for each County district and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiencies which may exist ;

“(c) a section on the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909, within the County ;

“(d) a section on the water supply of the several County districts within the County ;

“(e) a section on the pollution of streams within the County and as to the steps for the prevention of pollution taken :—

(i.) by the local authorities, and

(ii.) by the County Council ;

“(f) a section on the administration within the County of the Midwives Act, 1902 ; and

“(g) a section on the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, within that part of the County in which the County Council have jurisdiction for the purposes of those Acts.

“(8.) The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall send to Us two copies of his Annual Report and two copies of any Special Report ; he shall also send one copy of his Annual Report to the Council of every County district in the County and shall send three copies of any Special Report to the Council of every such County district affected by the Special Report.”

ANNUAL REPORT.

ADMINISTRATION.

The following medical officers of health who were called up for military service during the war, returned to their civil duties on the dates stated :—

District.	Medical Officer of Health.	Date of Return to Civil Duties
Ashford	Dr. A. M. Watts	Feb. 20th, 1919
Beckenham	„ J. M. Clements	April 25th, 1919
Dartford	„ J. Hamilton	April 28th, 1919
Deal... ..	„ A. Mason	Jan. 1st, 1919
Erith... ..	„ A. E. Jerman	Jan. 27th, 1919
Maidstone	„ C. Pye Oliver	March, 1918
North-East Kent	„ T. B. Heggs	April 1st, 1919
United District		
Sandwich	„ J. W. Harrison	Jan., 1919
Tunbridge Wells	„ F. C. Linton	April 10th, 1919

Dr. Davey resigned his appointment as medical officer of health of Walmer on May 3rd, 1917, and Dr. J. Wood was appointed as his successor as from July 5th, 1917, for the duration of the war.

Dr. T. G. Styan acted as medical officer of health of Ramsgate from February, 1917, until the appointment of Dr. W. J. Bannister, who took up his duties on May 19th, 1919.

Dr. C. E. Perry resigned his appointment as medical officer of health of Sandgate in September, 1918, and Dr. J. C. O. Bradbury has been appointed in his stead.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.

Only one enquiry was held during the year. This was into an application of the Urban District Council of Sevenoaks for sanction to borrow £50,100 for the purchase of land and for the erection of one hundred and fifty houses after the war.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, OFFICIAL CIRCULARS, &c., RESPECTING PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.—The Act provides for the making of arrangements (to be sanctioned by the Local Government Board) for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age.

Every council exercising powers under this Act or under the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, is required to establish a maternity and child welfare committee, and all matters relating to the exercise of powers of the council under this Act or under the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915 (except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money), shall stand referred to such committee.

Members of the committee may include persons specially qualified by training or experience in subjects relating to health and maternity. At least two-thirds of the members must be members of the council, and at least two members of such committee shall be women.

The Act also provides for the defraying of the expenses of any council, with determination by the Local Government Board of any question raised, and directs certain alterations of subsections (1) (b) and (2) (b) of Section 3 of the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.

August 8th, 1918.

Midwives Act, 1918.—The Act makes provision for the suspension of midwives and for compensation to be paid to them in certain instances of suspension; for the payment of all or part of the expenses incurred by any midwife required to appear before the Central Midwives Board; and for the free supply of all forms required by the Board from certified midwives, together with stamped addressed envelopes where any such form is required to be returned to the Board or the local supervising authority.

Power is given to the Board to prohibit any midwife whose name has been removed from the Midwives Roll from attending confinements in any other capacity.

Any woman whose name has been removed from the Roll must surrender her certificate to the Central Midwives Board within fourteen days

Notification of change of address must be given by a midwife to the local supervising authority.

Provision is made for the reciprocal treatment of midwives certified in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

Local supervising authorities have power to contribute to the training of midwives.

Section 9 of the principal Act, which enables county councils to delegate their powers and duties, is repealed, with a proviso.

The Act makes it the duty of a midwife to call in a doctor in case of any emergency as defined in the Board's rules, and local supervising authorities are required to pay the doctor's fees, according to a scale to be fixed by the

Local Government Board. Fees paid are recoverable from the patient or her husband or other person liable, except in cases of poverty.

The Act came into operation on January 1st, 1919.

Nov. 21st, 1918.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.—Order of Food Controller, providing for the supply by the local authority of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and of milk for children under five years of age.

The quantities to be supplied are not to exceed the amount certified to be necessary by the medical officer of health, or the medical officer of a maternity or child welfare centre, working in co-operation with the local authority, or by a person authorised in that behalf by either of such medical officers, or by some other person appointed by the local authority for this purpose.

In necessitous cases, if the certifying officer (as above) certifies that the provision of food or milk is necessary, they may be supplied free, or may be sold at less than cost price.

For the purpose of this Order the expression “milk” includes any preparation of milk which may be prescribed.

The Local Government Board may *require* the Order to be put into force in any district.

February 8th, 1918.

Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918.—This Order of the Local Government Board imposes upon local authorities within the meaning of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, the powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge within their district of the functions assigned to them by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918. Any expenses incurred by the authority in the execution of the Order are to be defrayed in the same manner as those under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, or, in the case of combinations of local authorities for the purposes of the Order, in such proportions as may be agreed, or (in default of agreement) as may be determined by the Local Government Board.

February 8th, 1918.

The circular which accompanied the two Orders mentioned above, points out the importance of so administering the Orders as not to favour the abandonment of breast-feeding whenever this is practicable.

The amount of milk should, in ordinary cases, be :—

- (a) For children under eighteen months, not more than one and a half pints daily.
- (b) For children between eighteen months and five years, not more than one pint daily.
- (c) For expectant and nursing mothers the quantity specified by the officer referred to in the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

Food or milk may be supplied at less than cost price to cases in which the officer referred to certifies such provision as necessary, and that the woman supplied cannot afford to pay the full price.

The Board's grant of half the expenditure of approved schemes is available in connection with the general grant for maternity and child welfare.

Local authorities are asked to consider the needs of their district both in regard to the ability of the women to pay for necessary food and milk, and to the sufficiency of the supply of milk.

Dried milk is available for disposal, where difficulty exists in obtaining adequate supplies of fresh or dried milk for mothers and young children locally.

February 9th, 1918.

Dried Milk for Infants.—The Local Government Board issued a resumé of a report to the Board on dried milk, with special reference to its use in infant feeding, by Dr. F. J. H. Coutts.

March, 1918.

Sugar for Child Welfare Centres.—Circular of the Local Government Board notifying that extra supplies of sugar are available for child welfare centres, for the use of artificially fed children who are regularly brought to the centre. The extra amount (four ounces per week per child) is only to be given on the certificate of the medical officer or superintendent of the centre that the child is over six and under eighteen months old, that it needs an additional supply of sugar, and that it is not attending a day nursery or other institution where an extra allowance of sugar might be obtained.

October 15th, 1918.

Dried Milk for Child Welfare Centres.—Letter of the Ministry of Food, calling the attention of medical officers of health and infant welfare centres

and similar institutions, to the fact that the dried milk supplied by the Ministry of Food is only to be issued to those who cannot afford to pay the current trade chemists' prices.

It is directed that measures must be taken to prevent supplies to people who are in a position to purchase through trade sources, and to insure that the milk obtained is used only for infant feeding.

November 7th, 1918.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Circular of the Local Government Board directing attention to the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and notifying an extension of the scope of the Board's grant, with a view to encouraging the provision of further services.

The circular draws attention to the desirability of the amalgamation of district schemes with the County Council scheme.

Suggestions are made relating to the inspection of midwives and the provision of an adequate midwifery service.

The Board suggest a modification of the standard of five hundred births to each health visitor, which was previously suggested, to four hundred ; and set forth certain specific duties which should be comprised in the functions of a health visitor. The district should be so arranged that it is served by one centre, where such arrangement is practicable.

Certain qualifications for health visitors are suggested as being necessary to ensure the Board's grant, and a minimum salary is quoted. The amalgamation of certain other offices with that of health visitor is permitted, and where practicable health visitors may be infant protection visitors under the Children Act, 1908.

It is suggested that it may be found practicable to give special instruction and training in health visitors' work to nurse-midwives.

The grant is now available for home nursing services in cases of certain specified illnesses, the nursing needed by expectant mothers, and maternity nursing. A scale of fees should be fixed for maternity nursing, but the charge may be reduced or remitted where circumstances justify the adoption of such a course.

The Board attach particular importance to the visitation by the health visitor of all cases of measles notified from districts in which deaths from this disease are likely to occur.

Suggestions are given as to the conduct of centres, which may be combined with school clinics, especially for ophthalmic and dental cases, and a dental clinic should, wherever practicable, be available for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five.

Cots may be allowed as part of the equipment of a centre, subject to certain conditions, and the Board would welcome arrangements for the treatment of mothers with their infants when breast-feeding fails. The grant is extended to "instruction in hygiene" for mothers and workers.

The Board have obtained power to make a grant to local authorities to encourage the provision of lying-in accommodation for normal as well as abnormal confinements. Voluntary societies providing homes for normal confinements should apply to the local authority if they need financial assistance. A scale of charges should be fixed for the use of the home, but the charge may be reduced or remitted in individual cases, where the circumstances justify such a course.

The grant is available for the provision of home helps, and for hospital treatment of children up to five years of age, epidemic diarrhœa and ophthalmia neonatorum being especially mentioned in the latter connection.

The circular also deals with the supply of food, the provision of crèches and day nurseries, beds in convalescent homes, homes for children and mothers, experimental work, and the use of abortifacients.

August 9th, 1918.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Circular of the Local Government Board respecting the treatment of tuberculosis, and the shortage of residential accommodation for such treatment.

Suggestions are made as to the utilisation of existing buildings, &c., such as infectious diseases hospitals and small-pox hospitals. Any approval by the Board of such accommodation would be subject to the prompt removal of tuberculous patients in the event of the accommodation being required for its original purpose.

Temporary utilisation of any suitable Poor Law accommodation is suggested, or the leasing of suitable premises, not belonging to the council, which could be used without incurring any considerable expenditure on alterations. New buildings should take the form of additions to existing institutions.

Other matters dealt with relate to grants-in-aid of expenditure, the issuing of priority permits for the release of the materials required for the work, the choice of materials and the supply of labour.

A modification of a previous circular is announced, viz., that the whole cost of treatment of discharged soldiers and sailors in residential institutions, so far as it is not met by insurance funds, will in future be defrayed by the Exchequer.

October 25th. 1918,

Treatment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors suffering from Tuberculosis.—Circular of the Local Government Board drawing attention to the revised arrangements for the provision of treatment for tuberculous men discharged from the Army and Navy.

In aid of the immediate *preferential* treatment in residential institutions of discharged soldiers and sailors (insured or in receipt of an income not exceeding £160 per annum) special grants are payable to Insurance Committees, which it is open to an Insurance Committee to agree to pay over wholly or in part to the Council in connection with arrangements securing to the Insurance Committee the provision of such treatment by the Council.

Where it is certified by the tuberculosis officer that the condition of the patient renders it desirable that he should be an inmate of a residential institution (although it is not reasonably probable that residential treatment will restore the patient to any material degree of working capacity) the Ministry of Pensions have undertaken to defray the cost of such treatment.

January 8th, 1918.

Sanatoria. Application of Rationing Scheme.—Circular of the Local Government Board, dealing with the position of residential institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis in relation to the system of compulsory rationing.

The circular sets out the dietary scale which will now apply to all persons suffering from tuberculosis, who are residing in these institutions, and the scale for resident professional staffs (medical and nursing).

April 8th, 1918.

New Arrangements for the Provision of Residential Treatment for Tuberculous Discharged Soldiers, &c. (Memo. 233a.)—Memorandum of the National Health Insurance Commission, dealing with the new financial arrangements in connection with the residential treatment of tuberculous discharged men (and women as below), to come into operation on January 1st, 1919. All such patients whose disease is attributable to, or aggravated by, their service, are to receive the fullest measure of residential treatment which competent medical opinion considers desirable for them, and the cost

is to be met by insurance funds supplemented by Exchequer moneys. Women coming within certain nursing and other services are entitled to the same benefits. Promptitude of treatment is insisted upon and the memorandum deals at length with administrative arrangements.

A circular letter of the Local Government Board followed the issue of the foregoing memorandum, and contained a copy of a model agreement between insurance committees and councils responsible for the provision of schemes for the treatment of tuberculosis. (An agreement on the basis suggested, providing for priority of treatment in residential institutions in the case of discharged service men and women, has been entered into between the Kent County Council and the Kent Insurance Committee.)

December 28th, 1918.

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors suffering from Tuberculosis.—Circular of the Local Government Board with regard to the provision which should be made for the home-visiting and after-care of these cases during or after institutional, dispensary or domiciliary treatment.

Arrangements for this purpose should be made by the councils who are the authorities responsible for the carrying out of schemes for the treatment of tuberculosis in their areas. With a view to securing, at once, adequate provision for the home visiting of tuberculous discharged soldiers and sailors, the Ministry of Pensions have agreed to defray the reasonable cost of visiting of such cases by suitably qualified tuberculosis health visitors, who are instructed to visit immediately on notification of a patient's impending return home, in order to become conversant with his future surroundings, and to report on the home conditions, and any alterations in such conditions which may be deemed desirable in respect of sleeping accommodation, sanitary conditions, cleanliness, situation of the house, etc.

Each patient must also be visited as soon as possible after his return home—whether from a sanatorium or direct from a military hospital—and subsequently at intervals, to encourage the patient to carry out the instructions of the doctor in attendance or of the tuberculosis officer as to his mode of living, and to ascertain and report whether the patient requires any further assistance. Any information as to the provision of further assistance which is available through the Insurance Committee as part of treatment, should be communicated to the Insurance Committee, and where the further assistance is of such a nature as not to fall within the scope of the treatment which Insurance Committees have power to provide as part of Sanatorium Benefit

under the National Insurance Acts, full information as to the help required should be submitted for transmission to the Local War Pensions Committee.

Recommendations as to the patient's capacity for work and suggestions as to his future employment are required from institutions before discharge, for transmission to Local War Pensions Committees.

Stress is laid on the importance of the tuberculosis officer seeing each case without delay in order to ascertain whether treatment (or further treatment) in a residential institution is desirable, and if so, to endeavour to persuade the patient to accept this form of treatment.

Local War Pensions Committees are empowered to make allowances of extra nourishment and to discharge the expenses of the removal of the patient, with his family, to a more suitable locality, on the desirability of this being indicated by the tuberculosis officer.

The necessity of examination of "contacts," and advising as to the employment of any other members of the family, are emphasised.

The Board require to be furnished with an annual report by the tuberculosis officer upon this branch of the work of the tuberculosis health visitors.

Tuberculosis officers are also required to give certificates to War Pensions Committees for purposes of (1) appeals against decisions affecting the award of pension, or (2) assessment of earning capacity in connection with claims for alternative pensions, and (3) to justify the payment of treatment allowances in cases of tuberculosis, and the provision of such forms of treatment as may be declared not to be available from Insurance Committees. A fee of five shillings is payable in respect of each case so examined and reported upon.

December 4th, 1918.

Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.—Circular of the Local Government Board approving of the drug "Salvarsan," and giving particulars as to the obtaining of supplies, prices, &c.

January 9th, 1918.

Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease.—Circular of the Local Government Board pointing out the importance of the provision of satisfactory treatment for certain cases of venereal disease occurring amongst women, and

especially of the treatment of lying-in women or expectant mothers so suffering with a view to the prevention of blindness in their offspring.

The provision of additional accommodation is urged, at existing lying-in hospitals, or in general hospitals, or failing these, at a special institution or nursing home. If existing beds cannot be obtained, councils are asked to consider how new beds can best be provided.

Attention is drawn to the importance of Wassermann tests for patients who have had miscarriages, and of examinations of material from cases of still-birth.

Reference is made to the need for special accommodation in the form of hostels for certain classes of women and girls who are affected with venereal disease, and whose home conditions are not satisfactory.

February 22nd, 1918.

Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.—Report on the Wassermann test, by the Special Committee of the Medical Research Committee upon the Standardisation of Pathological Methods.

The circular accompanying the report states that the method of carrying out the test should be one or other of the four special methods recommended.

June 28th, 1918.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.—Circular of the Local Government Board calling attention to the need for a considerable extension of the facilities for the free treatment of venereal diseases.

The circular asks for more frequent clinics at existing treatment centres, for the holding of evening clinics if not at present done, and for the provision of many additional centres, at tuberculosis dispensaries or other similar premises if practicable. Provision of a centre in every town with a population of over 20,000 should be the aim of each County Council, and consideration should be given to the establishment of additional centres in the larger towns which already have one or more centres.

Auxiliary centres for intermediate treatment by a trained nurse or attendant under medical supervision are suggested as important units of a scheme.

The circular also suggests the desirability of appointing whole-time venereal diseases officers upon the staffs of County Councils.

(A note by the medical officer of the Local Government Board, containing suggestions for the equipment and working of auxiliary centres, was issued a few days after the foregoing circular.)

December 10th, 1918.

Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.—Circular of the Local Government Board, revising the annual return forms of the work carried out at treatment centres, and setting out the form in which such returns should be made.

December 16th, 1918.

Epidemic Catarrhs and Influenza.—Memorandum by the medical officer of the Local Government Board, giving statistics of deaths from these diseases, with particulars of history, preventive measures, measures concerning patients, and general measures of prophylaxis, with an appendix containing a précis of the conclusions of a conference of bacteriological experts at the War Office.

An accompanying circular suggests the issue of precautionary notices based on the information given in the memorandum.

October, 1918.

Epidemic Catarrhs and Influenza.—Circular of the Local Government Board adverting to the memorandum on this subject (October, 1918), and suggesting the utilisation of the female sanitary staff of councils in order to provide sufficient nursing assistance, and the practicability of obtaining the services of V.A.D. nurses, partially trained women, and women who could act as home helps.

Sanction is given to the provision by the sanitary authority of medical (including nursing) assistance, under Section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875. This assistance may include dispensing of doctors' prescriptions.

Authorities are asked to consider the utilisation of wards of isolation hospitals, or the adaptation of a house or other building, in order to make further hospital provision.

The memorandum also deals with the question of the closure of places of public entertainment, especially of picture palaces. Apart from the closure of

picture palaces by agreement with proprietors, arrangements should be made for longer intervals between performances, the hall being thoroughly flushed with fresh air in the intervals.

November 4th, 1918.

A letter from the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, to medical officers of health, accompanied the foregoing circular.

It expressed the hope that enquiries would be made, and records kept of all data obtained, in connection with the outbreak, for publication in a special report, or the annual report of the district. Headings are specified under which the information should be given. An exact statement should be made of the administrative action taken by the sanitary authority, with notes on the possible influence of such action. The number of deaths from the disease should be notified to the Board each week, with any other facts bearing on the prevalence of the disease.

November 3rd, 1918.

Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918.—These Regulations provide for entertainments, in places of public entertainment, to be restricted to not more than three consecutive hours; for an interval of not less than thirty minutes between any two performances; and for the effectual and thorough ventilation of the place of entertainment during such interval.

The requirements of the Regulations may be relaxed on the advice of the medical officer of health of the district, signified in writing.

The Regulations came into operation on November 25th, 1918.

November 18th, 1918.

Public Health (Influenza) Regulations (No. 2), 1918.—General Order of the Local Government Board extending the foregoing Regulations to places for cinematograph exhibition, and providing that where notice of closure of any schools in the district has been given to the proprietor or management of the exhibition, children shall not be admitted to that exhibition during the continuance of such closure of any school.

The three hours of consecutive entertainment, provided for in the previous Regulations, is altered to four hours for cinematograph exhibitions.

November 22nd, 1918.

Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1918.—General Order of the Local Government Board, rescinding certain previous orders and schedules, and prescribing a uniform form of notification of cases of infectious disease.

The Order also makes provision for the transmission of notifications under certain previous orders, on a folded form, not necessarily enclosed in an envelope.

The circular accompanying this Order requests councils to impress upon each certified midwife in the area the fact that it is a duty, under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, to advise medical help in all cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of a newly-born child, and to notify the local supervising authority that she has done so.

January 19th, 1918.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Circular of the Local Government Board adverting to the Board's circular of July 28th, 1917, respecting the provision of houses for the working classes at the conclusion of the war.

The circular deals with the financial assistance from public funds to those local authorities who are prepared to carry through without delay, at the conclusion of the war, a programme of housing for the working classes, approved by the Board.

It is suggested that a loan should be raised to meet the expenditure, and the State assistance should be at the rate of 75 % of the annual deficit on the scheme over a number of years (not less than seven), on the basis of estimated income and expenditure. At the end of the period, 75 % of the excess, if any, of the amount of the loan outstanding over the then value of the property should likewise be met by the State.

In certain cases where the 25 % of the deficit to be met by the local authority might prove a heavy burden a further recommendation is made that the State assistance should be increased, so as to relieve the authority of any charge exceeding the produce of a rate of a penny in the £.

The erection of the houses is to be commenced within two months of the date of sanction by the Government of any loan, and completion of building should be not more than twelve months from the same date. The aim should be to provide not more than twelve houses to the acre.

A schedule was enclosed with the memorandum for the purpose of eliciting specific details of proposed schemes, including plans and balance sheet.

March 18th, 1918.

Prevention, &c., of Cerebro-Spinal Fever: Provision of Serum.—Order of the Local Government Board consenting to the provision by the council of any administrative county or of any county borough, of serum for the treatment of cases or suspected cases of cerebro-spinal fever, together with the necessary

apparatus for the use of serum; and to arrangements for the examination of suspected cases and contacts.

Expenses incurred are to be defrayed as expenses for general county purposes.

The accompanying circular states that the very high death-rate usual in cases of this disease is substantially reduced by the prompt use of serum.

April 1st, 1918.

Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice—Circular of the Local Government Board requesting early information of the local occurrence of epidemic jaundice, particularly among children of school age.

May, 1918.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1918.—Regulations, with accompanying circular, rescinding the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1916 and 1917, and substituting Regulations respecting the notification of cases of tuberculosis by the medical officer of health to the Chief Commissioner of Medical Services.

(Issued in consequence of the alteration in the limits of age of men liable to military service).

July 4th, 1918.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations (No. 2.) 1918.—General Order of the Local Government Board and accompanying circular, respecting the notification by National Service Medical Boards (through the Chairman, or some member of the Board designated by the Chairman) to medical officers of health of all cases of tuberculosis diagnosed by the Board.

A fee is allowed for such notification, but is not payable to any person holding a commission in His Majesty's Forces and receiving pay in respect thereof.

This Order was to remain in force during the continuation of the war.
September 6th, 1918.

Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918.—General Order of the Local Government Board making notifiable cases of acute encephalitis lethargica (as under the Act of 1889 or the Act of 1891) and cases of acute polio-encephalitis (as under the Act of 1889), as from January 1st, 1919.

The certificate to be used for this purpose is prescribed in the Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1918.

December 17th, 1918.

A circular of the Local Government Board accompanied the above Regulations.

The circular contains information as to the disease, which became epidemic in the spring of 1918, and stress is laid upon the necessity for obtaining early and complete knowledge of all cases and a careful study of the circumstances of their occurrence, by medical officers of health.

December 18th, 1918.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

During the year the following reports were made:—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Malaria and Mosquitos | March. |
| (2) Dymchurch Water Supply | March. |
| (3) Development of Child Welfare Scheme | September. |
| (4) Influenza | December. |

In addition, various reports concerning temporary administrative arrangements necessitated by the war, special visits of enquiry, administration of the Midwives Act and the maternity and child welfare scheme, tuberculosis work, venereal diseases scheme, laboratory work, etc., were presented during the year under consideration.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—It has been found impossible, for the last four years, to adhere to the usual methods of estimation of local populations, based on the census returns, owing to the large number of men usually in civil occupations who have been recruited for the Army, and to the unprecedented migration of persons into new areas to engage in munition work, etc. The Registrar General has, therefore, worked out two estimates of population—one of the *civilian* population for calculating the death-rate (the death returns exclude entirely members of H.M. Forces) and one of the *total* population for calculating the birth-rate, and these populations have been used for the purpose of the statistics in this report.

The estimated total population of the Administrative County at the middle of 1918 was 1,022,438; and the division of this total into urban and rural, shows that 708,615 persons were grouped as living in urban areas, and 313,823 in rural, these figures being a reduction of 7,953 on the urban and an increase of 862 on the rural populations of 1917. The density of population in the urban districts was 5.94 persons per acre and in rural 0.37. The

TABLE 1.—Information relating to Population, Acreage, etc., in the **Urban Districts** of the County of Kent.

DISTRICT.	Total Population 1918, as estimated by Registrar General.	Civil Population 1918, as estimated by Registrar General.	Total Census popula- tion 1911.	Total Census popula- tion 1901.	Acreage inclu- sive of water.	Persons per acre, 1918. (Total popula- tion).
Ashford	14,792	13,202	13,688	12,808	2,850	5·2
Beckenham	32,970	29,425	31,692	26,288	3,890	8·5
Bexley... ..	23,951	21,376	15,895	*13,476	4,942	4·9
Broadstairs and St. Peter's...	7,227	6,450	*9,921	*7,107	*2,770	2·7
Bromley (Borough)	35,375	31,572	33,646	27,397	4,696	7·6
Chatham (Borough)	42,207	37,669	42,250	37,057	4,356	9·7
Cheriton	4,743	4,233	7,577	7,091	1,159	4·1
Chislehurst	9,212	8,222	8,666	7,429	2,791	3·4
Dartford	24,583	21,940	23,609	18,644	4,242	5·8
Deal (Borough)	11,254	10,044	11,295	10,581	1,114	10·2
Dover (Borough)	38,706	34,545	43,645	42,672	1,948	19·9
Erith	36,701	32,755	27,756	25,296	3,859	9·6
Faversham (Borough)	12,094	10,794	10,619	11,290	685	17·7
Folkestone (Borough)	32,122	28,669	33,042	30,379	2,325	13·9
Footscray	9,866	8,805	8,493	*6,920	2,043	4·9
Gillingham (Borough)	48,353	43,154	52,252	42,745	4,988	9·7
Gravesend (Borough)	31,168	27,817	28,115	27,196	1,260	24·8
Herne Bay	7,147	6,379	7,780	6,726	887	8·1
Hythe (Borough)	7,202	6,428	6,387	5,557	2,608	2·8
Lydd (Borough)	2,707	2,416	2,874	2,675	12,082	0·3
Maidstone (Borough)	34,323	30,633	35,475	33,516	4,008	8·6
Margate (Borough)	19,214	17,148	*28,458	*24,127	*2,463	7·9
Milton Regis	7,101	6,338	7,475	7,086	2,554	2·8
New Romney (Borough)	1,545	1,379	1,333	1,328	1,364	1·2
Northfleet	15,114	13,489	14,184	12,906	3,932	3·9
Penge	25,365	22,638	22,330	22,465	770	33·0
Queenborough (Borough)	3,273	2,921	*2,738	*1,555	*695	4·8
Ramsgate (Borough)	21,830	19,483	29,603	27,733	2,306	9·5
Rochester (City)	31,727	28,316	31,384	30,590	2,936	10·9
Sandgate	2,045	1,825	2,827	2,294	430	4·8
Sandwich (Borough)...	3,748	3,345	3,040	3,170	707	5·4
Sevenoaks	9,344	8,339	9,182	8,106	3,259	2·9
Sheerness	15,990	14,271	17,487	18,179	864	18·6
Sittingbourne... ..	8,756	7,815	8,380	8,943	1,004	8·8
Southborough	6,950	6,203	7,001	6,977	1,702	4·1
Tenterden (Borough)	3,336	2,977	3,379	3,243	8,946	0·4
Tonbridge	14,184	12,659	14,796	12,736	1,356	10·5
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)...	36,188	32,297	35,697	33,373	3,991	9·1
Walmer	3,845	3,432	5,347	5,614	988	3·9
Whitstable	8,211	7,328	7,932	7,086	795	10·4
Wrotham	4,146	3,700	4,169	3,571	8,883	0·5
	708,615	632,431	711,443	643,932	119,448	5·94

The Civil Parish of Folkestone-next-Sandgate is included in Sandgate for Public Health Administrative Purposes.

*Corrected for areas transferred from rural to urban districts since the date of the census.

TABLE 2.—Information relating to Population, Acreage, etc., in the **Rural Districts** of the County of Kent.

DISTRICT.	Total population, 1918, as estimated by Registrar General.	Civil population, 1918, as estimated by Registrar General.	Total Census population, 1911.	Total Census population, 1901.	Acreage inclusive of water.	Persons per acre, 1918. (Total population).
Ashford, East	14,528	12,966	13,616	13,112	54,800	0·27
Ashford, West	7,651	6,828	7,964	7,751	39,490	0·20
Blean... ..	7,280	6,497	7,597	7,054	26,884	0·28
Bridge	10,302	9,194	11,194	10,971	41,797	0·25
Bromley	22,963	20,494	21,958	18,808	28,839	0·80
Cranbrook	12,436	11,099	13,689	12,944	41,315	0·31
Dartford	45,956	41,016	39,909	37,532	37,997	1·21
Dover	7,265	6,484	8,299	6,270	27,121	0·27
Eastry	13,653	12,185	13,161	12,168	43,682	0·32
Elham	7,680	6,854	7,441	6,813	37,154	0·21
Faversham	14,653	13,078	14,129	15,132	44,000	0·34
Hollingbourn	12,626	11,269	12,845	12,546	57,670	0·22
Hoo	4,578	4,086	3,965	4,262	19,727	0·24
Maidstone	16,271	14,522	16,398	15,570	34,996	0·47
Malling	23,528	20,999	24,233	24,724	38,458	0·62
Milton	13,187	11,769	12,453	12,161	27,727	0·48
Roinney Marsh	2,866	2,558	2,797	2,563	30,376	0·10
Sevenoaks	24,077	21,489	24,029	22,684	63,336	0·39
Sheppey	4,164	3,716	*4,157	*2,541	*20,806	0·21
Strood	16,109	14,377	15,354	14,438	32,498	0·50
Tenterden	5,998	5,353	6,001	5,523	38,378	0·16
Thanet	8,726	7,788	*10,564	*9,494	*18,639	0·47
Tonbridge	17,326	15,463	17,769	17,247	46,853	0·37
Total in Rural Districts	313,823	280,084	309,522	292,308	852,543	0·37
„ Urban „	708,615	632,431	711,443	643,932	119,448	5·94
Total for County ..	1,022,438	912,515	1,020,965	936,240	971,991	1·06

* Corrected for areas transferred from rural to urban districts since the date of the census.

greatest density of population is to be noted in Penge, where there are 33·0 persons per acre, in Gravesend with 24·8, in Dover with 19·9, in Sheerness with 18·6, and in Faversham with 17·7. There are certain urban districts in which the density is simply that of a rural district, *e.g.*, Lydd, Tenterden, Wrotham and New Romney. The rural district which shows the greatest density of population is Dartford with 1·21 per acre.

The estimated civil population of the urban districts, was 632,431 with a density of 5·3 per acre, and of the rural districts 280,084, with a density of 0·33. The *local civilian* densities are correspondingly lower than the *total* densities.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

	Total Census Population, 1911.	Estimated Civil Population, 1918.	Estimated Total Population, 1918.
Urban (41 districts)	*711,443	632,431	708,615
Rural (23 districts)	*309,522	280,084	313,823
TOTAL	1,020,965	912,515	1,022,438

*Corrected for areas transferred from rural to urban districts since the date of the Census.

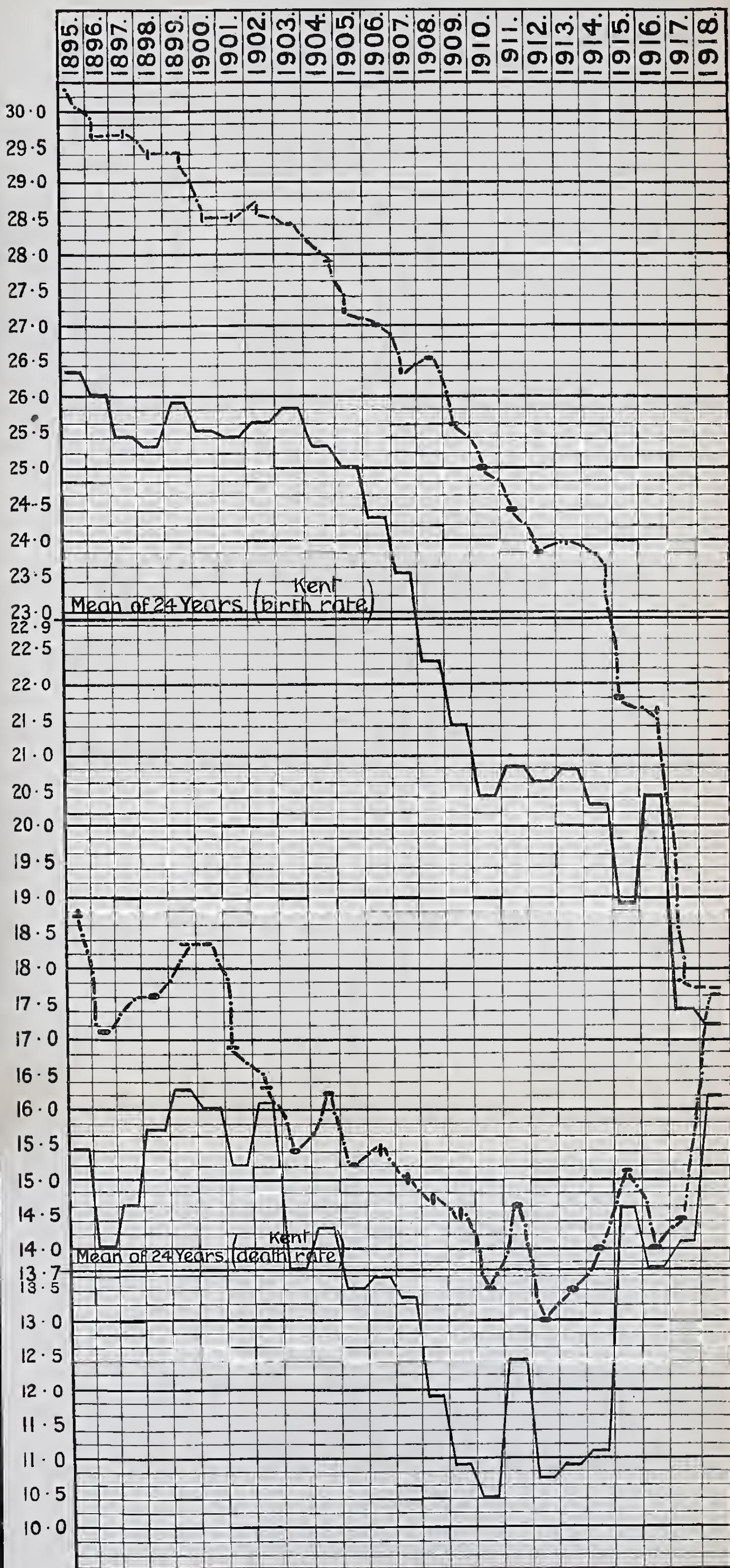
BIRTHS.—During the year, the births of 17,564 living children were registered, which is lower than the total of the previous year. Male births numbered 8,981, and females 8,583. The total excess of births over deaths was 2,859, *viz.*, 1,812 males and 1,047 females.

In the following districts the numbers of civilian deaths during the year exceeded the total number of births to the extent shown by the figures in brackets :—Beckenham (30), Broadstairs (29), Maidstone (13), Margate (92), New Romney (2), Ramsgate (72), Southborough (33), Tenterden (25), Tunbridge Wells (113), Whitstable (17), Ashford West (3), Cranbrook (39), Elham (2), Hollingbourn (2), Maidstone Rural (14) and Tenterden Rural (14).

As the births registered include children of soldiers as well as of civilians, the calculation of birth-rates is worked out on the estimated *total* population.

The birth-rate was 17·2 per 1,000—the lowest ever recorded in Kent—as compared with 17·4 in 1917. The rate in urban districts has decreased in 1918 by 0·4 per 1,000, but in the rural districts it has increased by 0·2.

Diagram showing the Birth Rates and Death Rates in the County of Kent, for the years 1895-1918 inclusive, compared with similar rates for England and Wales.



The two top lines show the birth-rates and the two bottom lines the death-rates.

Kent shown thus —————

England and Wales shown thus - - - - -

The above records are for the Administrative County, from and including 1908; previous to that year records for the Registration County (shown) only are available.

The rate for England and Wales was 17·7, compared with 17·8 in 1917 and 21·6 in 1916. The rates for Kent, shewn below, are invariably lower than the rates for the country as a whole.

Year.	1903	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban Districts	22·5	20·9	19·8	21·2	20·8	20·7	20·4	19·0	20·8	17·6	17·2
Rural Districts	21·9	22·6	21·8	19·8	20·1	20·9	20·1	18·7	19·6	17·1	17·3
Whole County	22·3	21·4	20·4	20·8	20·6	20·8	20·3	18·9	20·4	17·4	17·2

In the following urban districts, rates of over 24 per 1,000 were registered: Sandgate 30·9, Cheriton 28·5 and Queenborough 25·4, while in six other districts rates of between 20·0 and 24·0 were recorded, viz., Deal 23·4, Bexley 20·5, Dover 20·5, Gillingham 20·4, Sittingbourne 20·4 and Chatham 20·1.

The lowest urban birth-rate was recorded in Broadstairs, viz., 10·8, and rates lower than 14 per 1,000 were recorded as follows:—Beckenham 11·5, Margate 11·6, Tunbridge Wells 12·0, Chislehurst 12·6, Bromley 13·2, Tenterden 13·2, Footscray 13·7, Sevenoaks 13·7 and Southborough 13·9.

In the rural districts the highest rate recorded was in Dover, viz., 21·9, and Faversham was the next highest, with 21·1. The lowest rates were registered in Tenterden 12·1, Cranbrook 12·4 and Hollingbourn 13·8.

The majority of the above districts remain fairly constant with either high or low rates, as the case may be.

STILL-BIRTHS.—These numbered 409 altogether. In those districts where this information has not been supplied by the medical officers of health the figures have been taken from the records of the health visitors when available.

In the section devoted to consideration of the work of midwives it will be observed that 196 notifications of still-birth were received by the local supervising authority during 1918, as compared with 180 in the previous year and 221 in 1916.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—It will be seen that 8·20 per cent. of all births were illegitimate, which is higher than in any previous year for which records are available. The percentage was 7·71 in rural and 8·42 in urban districts.

TABLE 3.—Showing the total numbers of deaths, deaths under one year of age, and the numbers of births—legitimate and illegitimate—which were registered in the different **Urban Districts** in the County of Kent during the year 1918.

DISTRICT.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.				INFANTILE MORTALITY.				No. of still-births.
	Net number of deaths of civilians at all ages.	Net death-rate per 1,000 of the civil population.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Birth-rate. (Total population).	Deaths of Infants under one year of age.			Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births.	
							Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.		
Ashford	223	16·9	246	29	275	18·6	18	1	19	70	7
Beckenham	406	13·8	339	37	376	11·5	32	3	35	94	7
Bexley... ..	272	12·8	462	28	490	20·5	33	3	36	74	15
Broadstairs and St. Peter's...	107	16·6	66	12	78	10·8	5	2	7	90	6
Bromley (Borough)	420	13·4	418	47	465	13·2	29	11	40	87	10
Chatham (Borough)	762	20·3	801	45	846	20·1	58	14	72	86	32
Cheriton	69	16·4	119	16	135	28·5	9	3	12	89	2
Chislehurst	109	13·3	109	7	116	12·6	3	2	5	44	3
Dartford	381	17·4	371	34	405	16·5	23	6	29	72	10
Deal (Borough)	165	16·5	229	34	263	23·4	10	2	12	46	2
Dover (Borough)	523	15·2	714	79	793	20·5	37	6	43	55	*
Erith	435	13·3	632	28	660	18·0	46	4	50	76	8
Faversham (Borough)	168	15·6	198	19	217	18·0	12	5	17	79	2
Folkestone (Borough)	461	16·1	529	66	595	18·6	30	11	41	69	18
Footscray	102	11·6	127	8	135	13·7	4	1	5	38	2
Gillingham (Borough)	669	15·6	947	36	983	20·4	65	6	71	73	21
Gravesend (Borough)	438	15·8	476	32	508	16·3	38	3	41	81	18
Herne Bay	115	18·1	101	24	125	17·5	10	3	13	104	2
Hythe (Borough)	88	13·7	125	11	136	18·9	8	3	11	81	3
Lydd (Borough)	23	9·6	41	3	44	16·3	5	—	5	114	nil
Maidstone (Borough)	577	18·9	506	58	564	16·5	37	8	45	80	30
Margate (Borough)	314	18·4	183	39	222	11·6	20	6	26	113	9
Milton Regis	95	15·0	118	10	128	18·1	11	1	12	94	4
New Romney (Borough)	30	21·8	28	—	28	18·2	3	—	3	108	nil
Northfleet	284	21·1	276	14	290	19·2	25	1	26	90	3
Penge	340	15·1	384	39	423	16·7	26	4	30	71	20
Queenborough (Borough)	33	11·3	80	3	83	25·4	7	—	7	85	2
Ramsgate (Borough)...	408	21·0	292	44	336	15·4	31	8	39	117	15
Rochester (City)	471	16·7	572	31	603	19·1	52	1	53	88	15
Sandgate	21	11·6	58	5	63	30·9	3	1	4	64	3
Sandwich (Borough)	60	18·0	60	14	74	19·8	8	2	10	136	3
Sevenoaks	126	15·2	109	19	128	13·7	4	—	4	32	*
Sheerness	264	18·5	278	15	293	18·4	29	2	31	106	6
Sittingbourne	138	17·7	158	20	178	20·4	16	4	20	113	5
Southborough	129	20·8	85	11	96	13·9	5	4	9	94	7
Tenterden (Borough)	69	23·2	42	2	44	13·2	3	—	3	69	1
Tonbridge	225	17·8	212	29	241	17·0	22	4	26	108	3
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)...	544	16·9	373	58	431	12·0	31	13	44	103	19
Walmer	46	13·5	69	2	71	18·5	1	—	1	15	2
Whitstable	153	20·9	128	8	136	16·6	4	1	5	37	1
Wrotham	59	16·0	56	5	61	14·8	4	—	4	66	4
TOTAL URBAN	10,322	16·4	11,117	1,021	12,138	17·2	817	149	966	80	320

The above totals are taken from the Registrar General's statistics, and the rates are worked out on the population supplied by him.

*No information.

TABLE 4.—Showing the total numbers of deaths, deaths under one year of age, and the numbers of births—legitimate and illegitimate—which were registered in the different **Rural Districts** in the County of Kent during the year 1918.

DISTRICT.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.				INFANTILE MORTALITY.			No. of still births.	
	Net number of deaths of civilians at all ages.	Net death-rate per 1,000 of the civil population.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Birth-rate. (Total population).	Deaths of Infants under one year of age.				Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births.
							Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.		
Ashford, East	184	14·2	225	18	243	16·8	13	5	18	75	2
Ashford, West	122	17·9	111	8	119	15·6	10	1	11	93	nil
Blean	98	15·1	104	12	116	16·0	6	—	6	52	4
Bridge... ..	175	19·1	187	14	201	19·6	13	1	14	70	3
Bromley	312	15·3	364	43	407	17·8	23	8	31	77	6
Cranbrook	193	17·4	146	8	154	12·4	6	3	9	59	3
Dartford	664	16·2	888	52	940	20·5	60	7	67	72	12
Dover	104	16·1	150	9	159	21·9	12	1	13	82	nil
Eastry... ..	165	13·6	240	20	260	19·1	17	—	17	66	1
Elham... ..	110	16·1	98	10	108	14·1	5	—	5	47	2
Faversham	191	14·7	292	17	309	21·1	18	4	22	72	5
Hollingbourn... ..	176	15·7	158	16	174	13·8	8	5	13	75	4
Hoo	66	16·2	87	3	90	19·7	11	—	11	123	1
Maidstone	257	17·7	230	13	243	15·0	12	2	14	58	4
Malling	354	16·9	364	49	413	17·6	19	6	25	61	14
Milton... ..	179	15·3	206	18	224	17·0	11	3	14	63	6
Romney Marsh	39	15·3	42	5	47	16·4	4	1	5	107	nil
Sevenoaks	283	13·2	316	36	352	14·7	21	1	22	63	1
Sheppey	34	9·2	79	1	80	19·3	4	—	4	50	nil
Strood... ..	232	16·2	275	10	285	17·7	15	2	17	60	11
Tenterden	86	16·1	65	7	72	12·1	4	2	6	54	2
Thanet	119	15·3	129	22	151	17·4	7	1	8	53	4
Tonbridge	240	15·6	252	27	279	16·2	13	5	18	65	4
Total in Rural Districts	4,383	15·7	5,008	418	5,426	17·3	312	58	370	69	89
„ in Urban Districts	10,322	16·4	11,117	1,021	12,138	17·2	817	149	966	80	320
Total for County	14,705	16·2	16,125	1,439	17,564	17·2	1,129	207	1,336	77	409

The following shows the percentage of illegitimate births, to the total births registered, in Kent, each year since 1895 :—

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
3·89	3·93	4·16	3·82	3·95	3·96	3·94	3·75	4·07	4·02	3·99	4·17
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
4·15	3·94	3·85	3·68	4·13	4·14	4·35	3·85	4·54	6·00	6·93	8·20

DEATHS.—The net number of deaths registered in the county was 14,705. This is 1,756 more than the net aggregate of the previous year. 7,169 of the deaths were of males and 7,536 females.

It has been found impracticable to assign to the district of residence the deaths of soldiers occurring during the war, and the Registrar-General has therefore limited the tabulation of deaths in local areas to deaths of civilians only. As the estimated populations also exclude members of H.M. Forces, the limitation referred to enables an accurate death-rate to be obtained relating to the *civil* population only. *It should especially be noted, however, that the death-rates thus obtained are hardly comparable with the rates previous to 1915.* It must also be noted that the death-rate amongst men of military age would naturally be lower than the rate amongst the population above and below that age, and therefore the exclusion of men on service will affect adversely, to a slight extent, the rates as calculated.

The death-rate for Kent, per 1,000 of the civil population for 1918, is 16·2. Although this is the highest death-rate (with one exception) recorded in Kent since 1894, it is a satisfactory return compared with the death-rate of 17·6 for England and Wales. Owing to the variations of population, as previously mentioned, the 1913 rates for the sanitary districts in Kent have not been standardised as in years previous to 1915.

In the urban districts of Kent, 10,322 net deaths were registered, which is 1,246 more than the previous year's total and represents a rate of 16·4 per 1,000. In the combined rural districts there were 4,383 deaths. This is an increase of 510 on the previous year, and represents a rate of 15·7 per 1,000. The rural rate was, as has been the case for the past few years, lower than the urban rate.

Of the forty-one urban districts, a reference to Table 3 shows that four areas had death-rates of twelve per 1,000 or less. These were Footscray 11·6, Sandgate 11·6, Queenborough 11·3 and Lydd 9·6. On the other hand, seven areas had rates of twenty per 1,000 or over, viz., Tenterden 23·2, New Romney 21·8, Northfleet 21·1, Ramsgate 21·0, Whitstable 20·9, Southborough 20·8

and Chatham 20·3. Herne Bay, Maidstone, Margate, Sandwich and Sheerness had rates of 18·0 or over.

As regards rural districts, in only one instance did the rate fall below twelve per 1,000, viz., Sheppey 9·2. The highest rate recorded among rural districts was in Bridge 19·1. Three others had rates of over seventeen per 1,000, viz., Ashford (West) 17·9, Maidstone 17·7 and Cranbrook 17·4, whilst seven had rates between sixteen and seventeen.

The record for the administrative county for the years 1908—1918 is as follows :—

Year ...	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918.
Urban Districts	11·7	10·6	9·9	12·9	11·0	11·1	11·5	14·2	13·9	14·2	16·4
Rural Districts	12·5	11·7	11·5	11·3	9·7	10·3	10·2	13·8	13·3	13·8	15·7
Whole County	11·9	10·9	10·4	12·4	10·7	10·9	11·1	14·5	13·7	14·1	16·2

The diagram facing page 24 shows the fluctuations in the rate for the last twenty-four years, compared with the rate for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate is expressed as the rate per 1,000 births, of children dying under the age of one year. There were 17,564 births registered during the year, and 1,336 deaths of children under one year of age. The infantile mortality was therefore at the rate of 77 per 1,000 births—a very satisfactory rate. The rate of mortality in towns was higher than in the country, the figures being 80 and 69 respectively, as compared with rates of 86 and 77 in the previous year. The record for the administrative county and for England and Wales, for the years 1908-1918, is as follows :—

Year ...	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban Districts	89	82	79	111	78	79	79	92	75	86	80
Rural Districts	84	77	80	103	72	80	71	82	68	77	69
Whole County	88	81	79	109	76	80	77	89	73	83	77
England and Wales	121	109	106	130	95	109	105	110	91	97	97

A comparison between the different causes of death registered among infants in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, is instructive. These points are set out in the following tabulation :—

TABLE 5.—Showing the chief causes of death among infants, in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	URBAN.			RURAL.		
	Numbers of Deaths.			Numbers of Deaths.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Premature birth	470	447	378	172	151	144
Congenital malformations ...						
Atrophy, debility and marasmus						
Bronchitis	82	92	82	36	44	29
Pneumonia	89	115	103	28	38	38
Whooping Cough	45	31	34	26	24	14
Diarrhœa, &c.	129	88	81	56	28	33

Out of the 1,336 deaths of infants, 207 were of illegitimate children. There were only 1,439 births of illegitimate children registered, so that the infantile mortality rate among them was 144 per 1,000, as against a rate of 71 among those born in wedlock.

The following summary shows a comparison of the death-rates among illegitimate children per thousand such births, with the death-rates among legitimate infants, for each of the years 1908 to 1918 :—

Year.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	*1916	*1917	1918
Rate of deaths per 1000 births among											
Legitimate infants ...	80	77	75	104	74	76	73	86	69	80	71
Illegitimate infants ...	178	164	185	228	138	149	175	150	118	121	144

* For 1916 and 1917, in several districts, the deaths were not divided into legitimate and illegitimate, in which cases they were regarded as legitimate. Therefore, the actual disparity of rates for those two years is greater than is shown by the figures.

The variations in the infantile mortality rates in the different districts are considerable and urban rates are recorded from 15 in Walmer to 136 in Sandwich. It will be observed generally, that if there are any extremely high or extremely low rates, they are recorded in small districts where the difference of a few deaths makes a large variation in the rate. For instance, Walmer had the fourth highest rate in 1917, viz., 112.

The lowest rates after Walmer were Sevenoaks 32, Whitstable 37, Footscray 38, Chislehurst 44, Deal 46 and Dover 55; and the highest rates after Sandwich were Margate 118, Ramsgate 117 and Lydd 114.

In the rural districts the lowest rate recorded was in Elham—47, whilst relatively high rates were recorded in Hoo 123, Romney Marsh 107, West Ashford 93, Tenterden 84 and Dover 82.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

For statistical purposes, only the mortality from the seven chief zymotic diseases is included in the return known as “zymotic mortality.” The diseases are small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and membranous croup), enteric (and typhus and continued fevers), measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea (including enteritis). The following table gives particulars relating to the prevalence of, and the mortality from, these diseases in the whole county (*civil population only*) and a comparison with the mortality recorded in the whole of England and Wales for the year 1918 :—

TABLE 6.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Rates of Deaths.		Death-rate in England and Wales in 1918 per 1,000 Living Persons.
			Per 100 Persons Attacked.	Per 1,000 Persons Living.	
Small-pox	5	—	—	—	0·00
Scarlet Fever	1173	14	1·20	0·02	0·03
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1552	159	10·25	0·18	0·14
Enteric, Typhus and Continued Fevers	118	26	22·04	0·03	0·03
Measles and Rubella...	8399	151	1·80	0·17	0·28
Whooping Cough	Not notifiable	135	?	0·15	0·29
*Diarrhoea, including Enteritis (under 2 years)... ..		132	?	*7·52	*10·99
Totals	—	617	--	0·68	—

* The figures relating to diarrhoea have reference to children dying under two years of age per 1,000 births.

Compared with the previous year, it is found that in each of the notifiable diseases above tabulated, with the exception of enteric fever and measles, there was a greater number of cases in 1918 and the number of deaths was higher in the year under review, except as regards measles and diarrhœa. The zymotic mortality *per 1,000 persons living* was higher than that recorded in the previous year, diphtheria and whooping-cough showing the chief increase.

The diagram facing this page is interesting as showing a comparison of the death-rates in Kent per 10,000 persons living, from each of the zymotic diseases except small-pox, during the last twenty-three years.

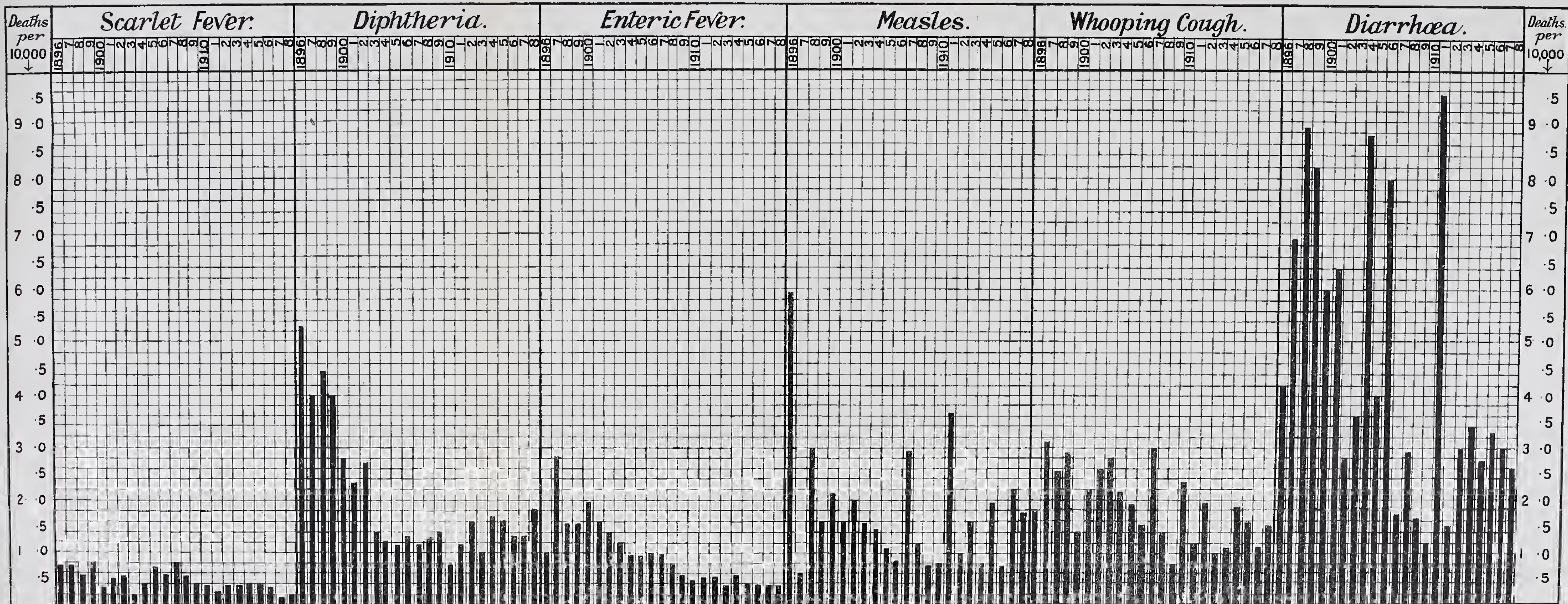
ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

A detailed list of all the isolation hospitals in the county, both for the ordinary infectious diseases and for small-pox, was contained in my annual report for 1916. There are forty-four of the former (including five large joint hospitals) providing accommodation for 1,447 patients, and twenty-three of the latter, containing a total of 303 beds. In addition, four authorities have made arrangements with the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the isolation of small-pox.

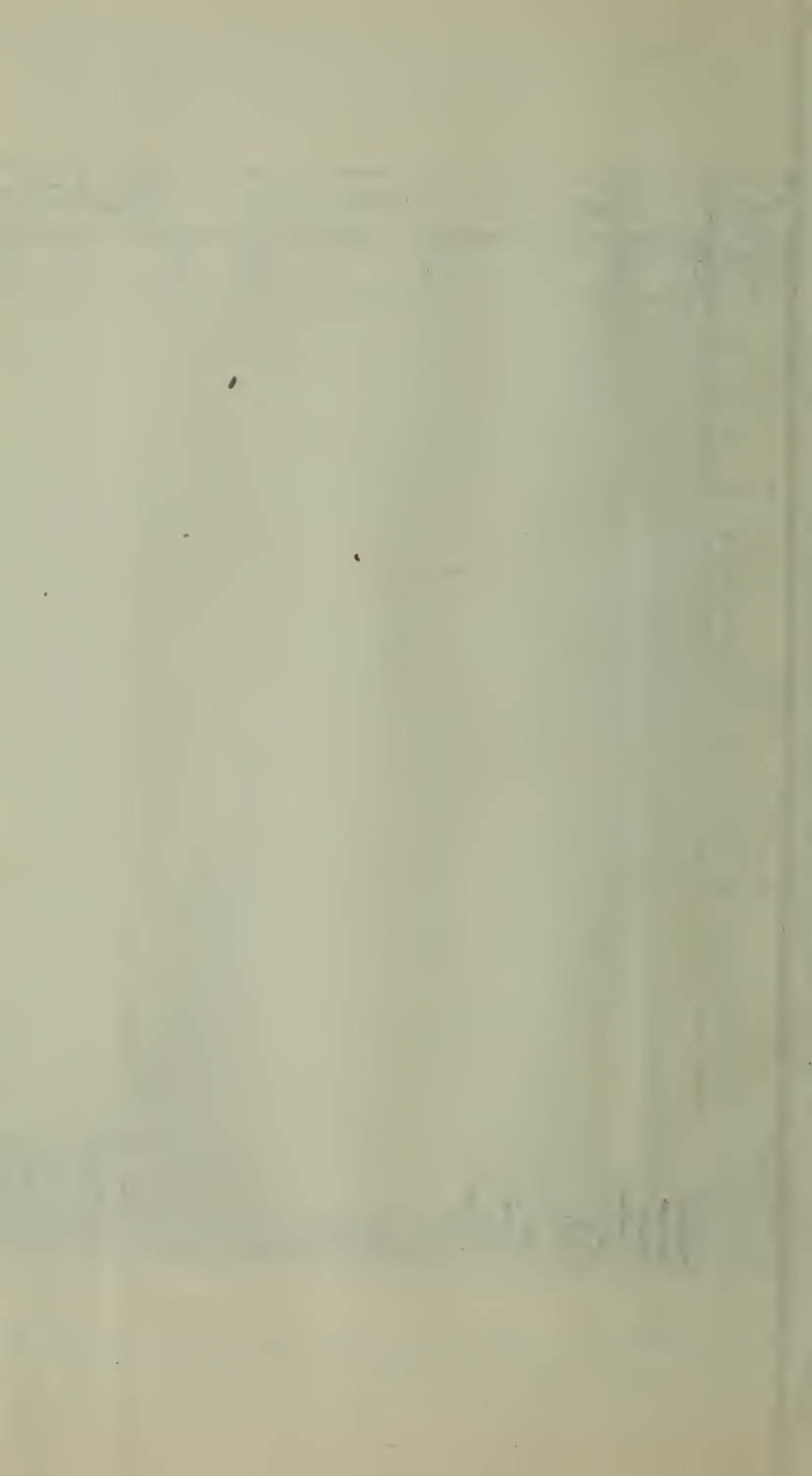
The following developments have been reported during the year:—At *Cheriton*, a new fire pump was erected and general repairs carried out; at *Dover*, renovations and repairs to the fencing of the small-pox hospital were undertaken; at *Faversham*, arrangements were made between the borough and rural authorities whereby Luddenham Hospital takes all small-pox cases and Beacon Hill Hospital all cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis; at *Gillingham*, painting, cleaning and small repairs were carried out; at *Maidstone*, a site for a small-pox hospital has been acquired, and correspondence entered into with the Army Authorities for suitable buildings; at *Northfleet*, an administration block for nurses and caretakers has been added to the small-pox hospital; at *Rochester*, the infectious diseases hospital was repaired and repainted throughout and thoroughly re-equipped; at *Tonbridge*, drainage work was undertaken at the small-pox hospital; at *Hoo*, arrangements have been made to remove cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and enteric fever to Strood Isolation Hospital and small-pox cases to the Chatham and Rochester Joint Hospital; for *Sheppey Rural*, arrangements have been made with the Keycol Hill Hospital at Bobbing (Milton Rural) for the admission of cases of small-pox.

The following deficiencies are noted:—At *Ashford*, a porter's lodge and a new mortuary are required; at *Cheriton*, the Hospital Committee were asked

Diagram showing the Death-rates (per 10,000 persons living) from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, in the County of Kent, for each of the years 1896 to 1918 inclusive.



The above records are for the Administrative County from and including 1908; previous to that year, records for the Registration County (shown) only are available.



to erect a diphtheria block, and recommended this to be done ; at *Folkestone*, the administrative buildings of the isolation hospital are not adequate for existing requirements, and the number of beds in the small-pox hospital is not sufficient for the needs of the population ; at *Gillingham*, the hospital is said to be not up-to-date in any way ; at *Maidstone*, a discharging block is required ; at *Wrotham*, re-painting and repairing are required ; at *Blean*, drainage is into a cesspool, and sewage has to be dealt with by distribution on the hospital grounds ; at Bow Arrow Lane Isolation Hospital (*serving Dartford Urban and Rural*) further accommodation is urgently needed, especially for typhoid cases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The county death-rates from the chief notifiable ailments are set out on page 31, and table 9 shows the attack-rates of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever in each sanitary district, together with a comparison with the rates in the combined counties, &c.

Certain points respecting these different diseases require separate mention.

SMALL-POX.—Numbers of cases notified, and mortality, during the past ten years :—

Year.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918.	
											Kent.	England and Wales.
Cases notified	15	0	2	27	3	1	2	2	0	0	5	63
Death Rate	0·00	<i>nil</i>	0·00	0·00	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	0·00	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	0·00

SCARLET FEVER.—Number of cases notified, and rates of mortality, during the past eleven years :—

Year	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917	1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales.
Cases Notified	2847	2649	2033	2330	3141	2408	3784	2862	1856	1079	1173	48180
Death-rate	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·03

TABLE 7.—Shewing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population notified in each of the **Urban Districts** in the County of Kent, and the Number of such Cases which were treated in Hospital, during the year 1918.

DISTRICT.	Small-pox	Diphtheria-including Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Fevers.										Measles.	Rubella.	Cases removed to Hospital.								
				Scarlet.	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Small pox.	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Others.			
Ashford	15	2	24	4	...	...	...	1	3	1	8	...	...	14	24	4	...	...	...	...
Beckenham	42	12	29	2	1	3	...	1	68	20	112	46	...	28	21	1	3	...	...	1	
Bexley	39	5	23	1	1	...	...	7	43	3	102	22	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
Broadstairs & St. Peter's	13	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	20	8	25	41	...	10	6	...	1	...	...	...
Bromley (Borough)...	...	59	9	30	1	3	4	...	5	56	27	406	26	...	49	23	...	3	...	...	...
Chatham (Borough)...	...	31	6	93	9	...	...	...	14	52	17	394	15	...	28	81	9	...	...	...	...
Cheriton	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	70	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chislehurst	15	2	16	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	29	...	...	4	15	3	...	...	...	...
Dartford ...	4	179	9	36	8	3	...	...	1	51	1	218	...	4	179	29	...	...	...	...	...
Deal (Borough)	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	2	3	9	22	4	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dover (Borough)	61	2	17	...	2	...	1	9	42	7	15	9	...	54	15	...	...	...	...	1	
Erith	20	4	68	3	1	...	...	4	57	15	190	16	...	18	57	2	...	...	...	4	
Faversham (Borough)...	...	10	6	13	1	...	...	...	2	11	1	3	2	...	8	13	1	...	...	...	...
Folkestone (Borough)...	...	21	8	10	1	1	3	...	14	41	6	154	11	...	28	11	1	3	...	...	8	
Footscray	31	7	4	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	24	9	...	27	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Gillingham (Borough)...	...	35	13	178	3	...	...	...	5	57	13	279	20	...	28	124	2	...	...	...	...
Gravesend (Borough)...	...	56	8	24	2	...	1	3	...	23	6	331	2	...	44	17	2	1	...	...	...
Herne Bay	25	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	24	6	188	3	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hythe (Borough)...	...	30	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	22	3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lydd (Borough)...	...	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	1
Maidstone (Borough)...	...	39	6	11	19	...	...	...	4	157	27	98	24	...	38	8	19	...	...	...	27
Margate (Borough)...	...	78	20	71	4	...	...	...	1	28	22	69	6	...	74	57	3	1	...	...	...
Milton Regis	20	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	18	3	5	3	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...
New Romney (Borough)...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northfleet ...	1	73	8	13	5	...	...	...	4	27	4	245	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
Penge	17	4	27	...	2	...	...	2	32	8	127	26	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	2	
Queenborough (Borough)...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	3	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsgate (Borough)...	...	35	9	10	...	...	4	...	5	46	8	734	50	...	32	7	...	3	...	...	...
Rochester (City)	31	8	46	2	...	1	...	4	53	30	422	10	...	29	38	1	...	...	...	...
Sandgate... Sandwich (Borough)...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevenoaks	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	8	9	4	4	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	
Sheerness	14	7	12	8	...	...	1	1	27	3	410	1	...	13	12	9	...	...	...	...
Sittingbourne	21	2	7	...	1	...	...	2	12	1	4	8	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...
Southborough	6	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	15	1	169	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
Tenterden (Borough)...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonbridge	9	5	7	1	...	...	...	2	31	10	13	1	...	9	7	1	...	...	...	1	
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)...	...	23	9	25	8	...	...	...	3	50	13	731	69	...	21	22	5	...	10	...	1
Walmer	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
Whitstable	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	11	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
Wrotham	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL URBAN...	51	1100	188	869	91	16	18	6	100	1115	290	5709	436	5	877	691	66	16	10	...	49			

TABLE. 8—Shewing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population notified in each of the **Rural Districts** in the County of Kent, and the Number of such Cases which were treated in Hospital, during the year 1918.

DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria including Membranous Group	Erysipelas.	Fevers.			Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Measles.	Rubella.	Cases removed to Hospital.							
				Scarlet.	Enteric.	Puerperal.								Small-pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Others.
Ashford, East	...	5	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	9	3	35	..	...	2	6	5	...	...	...	3
Ashford, West	...	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Blean	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	9	4	190	8	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge	...	11	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	5	1	103	2	...	10	4	9	...	...	...	...
Bromley	...	23	2	33	..	2	2	...	1	24	5	25	14	...	22	30	...	2	...	...	...
Cranbrook	...	36	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	19	5	90	9	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dartford	...	164	15	71	3	1	...	...	2	161	12	307	7	...	145	57	3	...	...	...	...
Dover	...	4	1	11	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	7	10	...	2	9	1	1	...	...	...
Eastry	...	11	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	11	5	168	10	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Elham	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	7	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Faversham	...	12	2	23	...	...	...	...	3	11	3	24	5	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	4
Hollingbourn	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	24	...	20	87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Hoo	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	80	12	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Maidstone	...	28	4	25	1	...	...	..	2	26	...	242	1	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	...
Malling	...	36	4	27	1	...	...	...	...	56	12	63	37	...	35	16	...	...	...	...	3
Milton	...	22	1	19	1	...	...	1	2	34	2	18	8	...	22	19	1	...	...	...	...
Romney Marsh	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevenoaks	...	29	6	9	1	...	...	...	1	58	20	75	9	...	21	6	1	...	..	...	1
Sheppey	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	15	3	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Strood	...	15	5	15	1	1	...	...	...	15	2	287	7	...	6	11	1	...	...	...	...
Tenterden	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanet	...	10	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	66	4	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Tonbridge	...	12	7	22	1	1	...	...	...	31	10	144	...	...	12	19	1	...	..	...	...
Total in Rural Districts	...	452	59	304	27	7	6	2	15	537	89	2016	238	...	340	238	23	3	...	...	11
Total in Urban Districts	5	1100	188	869	91	16	18	6	100	1115	290	5709	436	5	877	691	66	16	10	...	49
Total in County	5	1552	247	1173	118	23	24	8	115	1652	379	7725	674	5	1217	929	89	19	10	..	60

TABLE 9.—Incidence per 1,000 of population of notified cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever (excluding Naval and Military cases).

URBAN.					RURAL.				
District.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	District.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Ashford U. ...	0·61	1·14	1·82	0·31	Ashford, East ...	2·70	0·39	0·47	0·39
Beckenham U. ...	3·81	1·43	0·99	0·07	Ashford, West ...	1·18	1·62	0·15	0·15
Bexley U. ...	4·78	1·83	1·08	0·05	Blean... ..	29·25	1·08	0·62	0·00
Broadstairs U. ...	3·88	2·02	1·25	0·00	Bridge	11 21	1·20	0·44	0·98
Bromley B. ...	12·86	1·87	0·96	0·04	Bromley	1·22	1·13	1·62	0·00
Chatham B. ...	10·46	0·83	2·47	0·24	Cranbrook ...	8 11	3·25	0·46	0·06
Cheriton U. ...	16·54	0·95	0·71	0·24	Dartford	7 49	4·00	1·74	0·08
Chislehurst U. ...	3·53	1·83	1·95	0·37	Dover	1·08	0·62	1·70	0·16
Dartford U. ...	9·94	8·16	1·65	0·37	Eastry	13·79	0·91	0·91	0·09
Deal B. ...	2·20	0·30	0·90	0·10	Elham	1 03	0·15	0·44	0·00
Dover B. ...	0·44	1·77	0·50	0·00	Faversham ...	1·84	0·92	1·23	0·00
Erith U. ...	5·81	0·62	2·08	0·10	Hollingbourn ...	1·78	0·63	0·27	0·00
Faversham B. ...	0·28	0·93	1·21	0·10	Hoo	19·58	1·23	0·74	0·25
Folkestone B. ...	5·38	0·74	0·35	0·04	Maidstone ...	16·67	1·93	1·73	0·07
Footscray U. ...	2·73	3·53	0·46	0·00	Malling	3·01	1·72	1·29	0·05
Gillingham B. ...	6·47	0·82	4·13	0·07	Milton	1·53	1·87	1·62	0·09
Gravesend B. ...	11·90	2·02	0·87	0·08	Romney Marsh ...	5·48	0·00	0·00	0·00
Herne Bay U. ...	29·48	3·92	1·42	0·00	Sevenoaks ...	3·50	1·35	0·42	0·05
Hythe B. ...	3·43	4·67	0·47	0·00	Sheppey	4·04	0·27	1·08	0·00
Lydd B. ...	8·70	0·83	5·80	0·00	Strood	19·97	1·05	1·05	0·07
Maidstone B. ...	3·20	1·28	0·36	0·63	Tenterden ...	5·24	0·38	0·00	0·00
Margate B. ...	4·03	4·55	4·15	0·24	Thanet	8·48	1·29	0·65	0·00
Milton Regis U. ...	0·79	3·16	0·16	0·00	Tonbridge ...	9·45	0·78	1·43	0·07
New Romney B. ...	3·63	0·73	0·00	0·00	VARIOUS.				
Northfleet U. ...	18·17	5·42	0·97	0·38	1918. { Urban Districts ...	9·03	1·72	1·38	0·15
Penge U. ...	5·62	0·76	1·20	0·00	Kent. { Rural Districts ...	7·21	1·62	1·09	0·10
Queenborough B. ...	1·37	4·46	0·35	0·00	{ Whole County ...	8·47	1·71	1·29	0·13
Ramsgate B. ...	37·68	1·80	0·52	0·00	1917. { Urban Districts ...	—	1·69	1·17	0·16
Rochester City ...	14·91	1·10	1·63	0·04	Kent. { Rural Districts ...	—	1·40	1·18	0·13
Sandgate U....	2·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	{ Whole County ...	—	1·60	1·17	0·15
Sandwich B. ...	1·80	0·60	0·00	0·00	1918. { Aggregate of Eng- lish Administra- tive Counties } ...	—	1·18	1·18	0·15
Sevenoaks U. ...	0·48	0·36	0·72	0·12	{ Urban Districts (less County Boroughs) Eng- land } ...	—	1·29	1·21	0·17
Sheerness U. ...	28·73	0·99	0·85	0·57	{ Rural Districts, England } ...	—	1·00	1·14	0·13
Sittingbourne U. ...	0·52	2·69	0·90	0·00	{ England & Wales } ...	12·38	1·31	1·44	0·13
Southborough U. ...	27·25	0·97	0·33	0·17					
Tenterden B. ...	9·41	4·04	0·09	0·00					
Tonbridge U. ...	1 03	0·72	0·56	0·08					
Tunbridge Wells B...	22·64	0·72	0·78	0·25					
Walmer U. ...	0·59	0·30	2·04	0·09					
Whitstable U. ...	1·51	0·69	1·64	0·00					
Wrotham U. ...	1·36	1·63	0·00	0·55					

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND ENTERIC FEVER.

WEEK NUMBER.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

NUMBER OF CASES.

S.F.

S.F.

SCARLET FEVER

DIP.

ENT.

ENT.

DIPHTHERIA

ENTERIC FEVER

The BLACK lines indicate the weekly incidence in 1917, the RED lines the weekly incidence in 1918.

The district reports contain practically no references of interest in connection with scarlet fever, probably due to the fact that the disease continued mild, and showed a low incidence and death-rate as will be noted from the above table. Although military cases are excluded from the figures, they may be regarded as very satisfactory.

DIPHTHERIA.—Numbers of cases notified, and rates of mortality, during the past eleven years :—

Year.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917	1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales.
Cases Notified	1212	1225	928	1392	2008	1738	2631	2136	1581	1477	1552	43713
Death-rate	0·12	0·14	0·07	0·11	0·16	0·10	0·17	0·16	0·14	0·13	0·18	0·14

The figures for 1916, 1917 and 1918 do not include cases occurring among the military and naval units stationed in the county, but the low prevalence of the two previous years has continued during 1918.

I attach two extracts from district medical officers' reports :—

Bromley Borough.—"51 % of the cases were among elementary school children. The main onset came on in October, and the usual steps were taken to arrest the spread of infection, especially by examining the children in the classes affected, and many swabs being taken of suspicious throats. Numerous 'carriers' were found and excluded, and in each instance the cases absolutely ceased in the schools, but the 'carriers' were found to produce not a few clinical cases in their homes and at other houses, showing the need for more power to deal with persons who are not ill, and not notified as having diphtheria, but who are dangerous to the community. The case mortality was higher than of late years, being 13·5 %. This appears too often due to not having medical advice and proper treatment for several days, until the patient is obviously seriously ill."

Margate Borough.—"In my report for 1917 it was stated that the number of cases of infectious diseases, notably diphtheria, was, proportional to the number of children at the schools, largely in excess of previous years, and I regret to have to make the same comment for this year. I gave it as my opinion that this was due to the children sleeping together in downstairs rooms and congregating at times in dug-outs on account of air raids. These

were causes over which we had really no control. Events have proved that my surmises were probably correct. At any rate, when living became more normal in November the cases of diphtheria dropped considerably, and I am glad to say fewer children have been attacked with this disease since that date."

ENTERIC FEVER.—Numbers of cases notified, and rates of mortality during the past eleven years:—

Year.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales.
Cases Notified	493	323	292	334	362	197	270	221	210	134	118	4306
Death Rate.	0·07	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·05	0·03	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·03

The figures for 1916, 1917 and 1918 relate to cases occurring among the civil population only, and it will be seen that in 1918 the disease showed as low an incidence as for any year since 1907. This is eminently satisfactory.

MEASLES.—Mortality from measles during the past ten eleven years:—

Year.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales.
Rate per 1,000	0·12	0·07	0·08	0·36	0·10	0·16	0·08	0·19	0·08	0·22	0·17	0·28

The number of cases of measles and rubella notified among the civil population during 1918 was 8,399, with a sickness rate of 9·3 per thousand, compared with the 1917 figures of 17,651 and 19·2.

I append three extracts from district reports:—

Bromley Borough.—"The usual attempts made to check the spread of the disease in schools were adopted, on four occasions a class in an infant school being closed for the usual five day period, when the first crop is due to sicken

from the primary case. On one occasion an infants' department was closed altogether for a short time, and once a couple of classes were likewise closed. This process often appears to be successful in preventing second crops occurring, though at other times there seems to be only a postponement of the outbreak."

Chatham Borough.—"The low rate of mortality is largely to be attributed to the greater care resulting from the visits of the corporation staff. These visits tend to impress on parents that the disease is of a much more important and fatal character than is generally thought, and that the serious complications can be avoided if reasonable care is taken."

Margate Borough.—"If our efforts to prevent the spread of the disease have been of little avail, I think the fact that there were no deaths from measles during the year is highly satisfactory. Closing the schools did not seem to control the disease to any extent in previous years, and we did not resort to this means this year."

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Number of cases of phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, and mortality, during the past eleven years :—

Year.		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918.	
												Kent.	England and Wales.
Phthisis	Cases	—	—	—	—	2501	1936	1744	1448	1554	1408	1652	72,741
	Death-rate	0·84	0·78	0·78	0·87	0·88	0·81	0·86	0·96	0·99	1·03	1·16	?
Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cases	—	—	—	—	—	931	525	446	383	399	379	19,391
	Death-rate	0·35	0·31	0·28	0·33	0·30	0·31	0·28	0·37	0·29	0·31	0·31	?

(The mortality rates for tuberculosis are calculated on the *total*, and not the *civilian*, population. Military deaths are seldom recorded from this cause, as any soldier found to be so suffering is discharged from the army).

The deaths from phthisis in 1918 numbered 1,184, 848 being recorded in urban districts and 336 in rural, the mortality rates being 1·20 and 1·08 respectively.

As regards other tuberculous diseases, 211 deaths occurred in urban and 99 in rural areas, the rates being 0·30 and 0·32 respectively.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1917, to the 28th December, 1918,
in the County of Kent.

AGE PERIODS.	Notifications on Form A (by general medical practitioners).												Notifications on Form B (by school medical inspectors).				Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Total Prim-ary and to up-wards.												Un-der 5	5 to 10	10 to 15				
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55				55 to 60				60 to 65	Total Prim-ary and to up-wards.
Pulmonary Males...	1	9	38	30	70	87	188	175	104	42	15	759	780	—	1	2	3	24	173
" Females ...	—	9	25	48	75	84	176	102	51	30	19	619	627	—	4	1	5	10	70
Non-pulmonary Males ...	3	34	55	34	18	5	6	11	13	1	1	181	182	—	—	—	—	4	4
" " Females	3	18	42	35	19	23	25	7	5	2	6	185	185	—	1	—	1	3	4

NOTE.—FORM A is the form of notification to be used by every medical practitioner (except a school medical inspector) for cases not previously notified.

FORM B is the form of notification to be used by school medical inspectors for cases not previously notified by them.

FORM C is the form of notification to be used by medical officers of poor law institutions and sanatoria, for cases which have been notified before admission (Cases not notified before admission are reported on Form A.)

TABLE 11.—Number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in each district in Kent under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during 1918; together with the number of deaths occurring from Tuberculosis and the average figures for five years (1914-1918).

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total Estimated Popula- tion, 1918.	Notifications, 1918.			Deaths.						RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Estimated Popula- tion, 1918.	Notifications, 1918.			Deaths.					
		Pulm.	Other.	Total.	Pulmonary.			Other.					Pulm.	Other.	Total.	Pulmonary.			Other.		
					Average of five years, 1914-18.	1918.	Rate per 1,000, 1918.	Average of five years, 1914-18.	1918.	Rate per 1,000, 1918.						Average of five years, 1914-18.	1918.	Rate per 1,000, 1918.	Average of five years, 1914-18.	1918.	Rate per 1,000, 1918.
Ashford	14,792	3	1	4	12	11	0·7	6	8	0·5	Ashford, East	14,528	9	3	12	10	10	0·7	4	6	0·4
Beckenham	32,970	68	20	88	24	27	0·8	10	17	0·5	Ashford, West	7,651	5	2	7	8	7	0·9	1	1	0·1
Bexley	23,951	43	3	46	18	18	0·8	5	4	0·2	Blean	7,280	9	4	13	9	11	1·5	2	3	0·4
Broadstairs and St. Peter's	7,227	20	8	28	7	6	0·8	2	3	0·4	Bridge	10,302	5	1	6	10	11	1·1	3	5	0·5
Bromley (Borough)	35,375	56	27	83	30	29	0·8	8	9	0·3	Bromley	22,963	24	5	29	20	23	1·0	6	7	0·3
Chatham (Borough)	42,207	52	17	69	56	65	1·5	13	10	0·2	Cranbrook	12,436	19	5	24	9	10	0·8	4	5	0·4
Cheriton	4,743	10	5	15	5	3	0·6	3	3	0·6	Dartford	45,956	161	12	173	41	33	0·7	14	12	0·3
Chislehurst... ..	9,212	8	4	12	5	6	0·7	2	4	0·4	Dover	7,265	5	—	5	6	4	0·6	3	4	0·6
Dartford	24,583	51	1	52	23	38	1·5	5	3	0·1	Eastry	13,653	11	5	16	11	13	1·0	3	3	0·2
Deal (Borough) ..	11,254	3	9	12	12	14	1·2	4	2	0·2	Elham	7,680	17	—	17	7	14	1·8	2	2	0·3
Dover (Borough) ...	38,706	42	7	49	41	41	1·1	16	14	0·4	Faversham	14,653	11	3	14	14	14	1·0	3	3	0·2
Erith	36,701	57	15	72	31	42	1·1	9	10	0·3	Hollingbourn	12,626	24	—	24	11	13	1·0	3	3	0·2
Faversham(Borough)	12,094	11	1	12	12	16	1·3	5	2	0·2	Hoo	4,578	3	—	3	3	7	1·5	1	2	0·4
Folkestone(Borough)	32,122	41	6	47	33	44	1·4	11	18	0·6	Maidstone... ..	16,271	26	—	26	19	24	1·5	7	5	0·3
Footscray	9,866	6	—	6	6	5	0·5	2	—	0·0	Malling	23,528	56	12	68	26	41	1·8	9	10	0·4
Gillingham (Borough)	48,353	57	13	70	54	64	1·3	16	10	0·2	Milton	13,187	34	2	36	13	17	1·3	2	1	0·1
Gravesend (Borough)	31,168	23	6	29	34	41	1·3	10	10	0·3	Romney Marsh	2,866	—	—	—	3	1	0·4	1	—	0·0
Herne Bay	7,147	24	6	30	8	8	1·1	2	—	0·0	Sevenoaks... ..	24,077	58	20	78	22	21	0·9	6	9	0·4
Hythe (Borough) ...	7,202	10	—	10	6	6	0·8	1	2	0·3	Sheppey	4,164	1	1	2	3	1	0·2	1	3	0·7
Lydd (Borough) ...	2,707	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	0·4	Strood	16,109	15	2	17	15	15	0·9	5	6	0·4
Maidstone (Borough)	34,323	157	27	184	52	70	2·0	11	8	0·2	Tenterden... ..	5,998	6	1	7	6	9	1·5	—	1	0·2
Margate (Borough)	19,214	28	22	50	24	22	1·1	8	9	0·5	Thanet	8,726	7	1	8	12	15	1·7	3	4	0·5
Milton Regis	7,101	18	3	21	7	6	0·9	2	1	0·1	Tonbridge... ..	17,326	31	10	41	20	22	1·3	5	4	0·2
New Romney (Borough)	1,545	—	—	—	1	1	0·6	—	—	0·0	Total in Rural Districts...	313,823	537	89	626	298	336	1·1	88	99	0·3
Northfleet	15,114	27	4	31	19	27	1·8	6	4	0·3	„ Urban „	722,515	1,115	290	1,405	728	848	1·2	222	211	0·3
Penge	25,365	32	8	40	24	24	0·9	7	10	0·4	Total for County	1,036,338	1,652	379	2,031	1,026	1,184	1·1	310	310	0·3
Queenborough (Borough)... ..	3,273	5	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	0·3											
Ramsgate (Borough)	21,830	46	8	54	38	44	2·0	8	5	0·2											
Rochester (City) ...	31,727	53	30	83	32	40	1·3	9	7	0·2											
Sandgate	2,045	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	0·0											
Sandwich (Borough)	3,748	1	1	2	2	3	0·8	2	—	0·0											
Sevenoaks	9,344	8	9	17	10	9	1·0	3	1	0·1											
Sheerness	15,990	27	3	30	16	21	1·3	6	2	0·1											
Sittingbourne ..	8,756	12	1	13	8	12	1·4	2	4	0·5											
Southborough ...	6,950	15	1	16	7	8	1·1	2	2	0·3											
Tenterden (Borough)	3,336	6	1	2	4	3	0·9	3	2	0·6											
Tonbridge	14,184	31	10	41	16	18	1·3	5	6	0·4											
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)	36,188	50	13	63	31	38	1·1	12	17	0·5											
Walmer	3,845	1	—	1	3	6	1·6	1	—	0·0											
Whitstable	8,211	8	—	8	9	9	1·1	3	1	0·1											
Wrotham	4,146	4	—	4	3	3	0·7	—	1	0·2											
Total	722,515	1,115	290	1,405	728	848	1·2	222	211	0·3	Total for County	1,036,338	1,652	379	2,031	1,026	1,184	1·1	310	310	0·3

Table 10 gives a summary of the cases notified from December 30th, 1917, to December 28th, 1918, and Table 11 shews the numbers of notified cases and deaths in 1918 and the average deaths during the five years 1914-1918, both of cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, in the various districts in the county.

It will be seen from Table 11, that the total number of cases notified during 1918 was 2,031, and the total number of deaths was 1,494, so that the ratio of notifications to deaths was approximately as ten to eight. The ratio for 1917 was four to three, for 1916 three to two, for 1915 three to two, for 1914 two to one and for 1913 five to two.

The following are a few details of interest relating to the year 1918 in connection with the county tuberculosis scheme, which is dealt with at length in my annual tuberculosis report:—

Number of county tuberculosis dispensaries, twenty-one.

Tuberculosis officers, six whole-time, and one part-time; nurses—seven whole-time, and five part-time; clerks—four whole-time and three part-time (excluding head office staff).

New patients who attended the dispensaries—insured 1,282, uninsured 1,620.

Attendances of old and new patients—insured 13,446, uninsured 16,590.

Contacts examined at dispensaries—tuberculous 149, non-tuberculous 437, under observation 191.

Patients attending or under observation at end of year—insured 1,011, uninsured 1,496.

Nurses' visits to homes of patients—4,037.

Prescriptions and medicines issued (including cod liver oil preparations) 74,227.

Patients treated in institutions—admitted, insured 368, uninsured 88; discharged, insured 380, uninsured 94.

The county sanatorium contains 140 beds, but, owing to difficulties of staffing and equipment, it was lent to the Canadian Red Cross for the period of the war. At the time of writing it has been evacuated, and steps are being taken to staff and equip it for the reception of civil cases. In addition, the County Council have an agreement for forty hospital beds at Keycol Hill Hospital, and thirteen surgical beds at general hospitals in Kent. The great majority of the cases which received institutional treatment during 1918 were sent to institutions in neighbouring counties.

Shelters (seventy-seven) are loaned to patients, and the County Council pay travelling expenses to institutions or dispensaries to uninsured necessitous patients, and also provide surgical appliances as part of the treatment offered.

MALARIA.—This disease has been made notifiable in certain districts in Kent, where anopheline mosquitos are to be found in large numbers, namely, Queenborough, Sheerness, Sheppey, Sandwich, New Romney, Romney Marsh, Hoo and Lydd. The step was taken in view of the possibility of the disease being introduced among the civil population by troops returning from Eastern campaigns.

Twenty civil cases of malaria (and one military case), occurred in Queenborough during the period April–November, 1918. There have been no cases since. Anti-mosquito measures are being taken in this and the other districts named above.

The Kent County Council, on my advice, made a representation to the War Office, that if that department could arrange to avoid sending any soldiers returning from abroad, who were known to have had malaria, to any marshy district where anopheline mosquitos abound, a most important practical preventive measure would be at once adopted. My report for last year indicated the steps which the war office decided to take in "mosquito areas."

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Twenty-four cases of this disease occurred in Kent during 1918, viz., eighteen in urban districts and six in rural districts, compared with fifty-five and thirteen respectively in 1917.

The facilities of the county bacteriological laboratory have been offered freely to district medical officers of health, in the examination of cerebro-spinal fluid from suspected cases, and of throat swabs from contacts. Full advantage of this offer has been taken in many cases, and during the year nineteen specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid and forty-one swabs from contacts, were examined in the laboratory.

The distribution of the cases among the sanitary areas is set out in tables 7 and 8 of this report.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Mortality from whooping cough during the past eleven years:—

Year.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales
Rate per 1,000	0·14	0·08	0·23	0·12	0·19	0·10	0·11	0·18	0·16	0·11	0·15	0·29

Whooping cough was more prevalent than in the previous year, 135 deaths being attributed to this cause as against 100 in 1917. The chief mortality was in Beckenham Urban and Penge Urban, with ten deaths in each. Thirteen schools were closed on account of this disease in the non-autonomous areas.

DIARRHŒA.—Mortality from diarrhœa during the past eleven years:—

Year.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	*1916.	*1917	*1918.	
											Kent.	England & Wales.
Rate per 1,000	0·29	0·16	0·12	0·95	0·15	0·30	0·34	0·27	10·06 0·33	8·44 0·30	7·52 0·26	10·99 —

*For 1916, 1917 and 1918 the death-rates from diarrhœa relate to children dying under two years of age per 1,000 births (upper figure), and to total deaths per 1,000 of the population (lower figure). The latter shows the comparison with years previous to 1916.

There was again a decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhœa, as compared with the previous year, the numbers (in children under two years of age) being 132 and 151 respectively. Ninety-four of the deaths occurred in urban districts and thirty-eight in rural, and the chief mortality is noted in Chatham with ten deaths, and Gillingham, Maidstone, Milton Regis and Ramsgate with six each.

INFLUENZA.

The occurrence of epidemic influenza can be traced back into the past, with diminishing clearness, till about A.D. 1400, when nothing but conjecture remains. Major outbreaks of the disease have taken place at wide and irregular intervals, while minor outbreaks have occurred every three or four years. In addition, deaths from "influenza" are recorded every year in the Registrar General's returns, though probably the endemic disease has no relation with the epidemic disease of the same name. As far as can be ascertained, these past outbreaks of influenza showed similar characters to the epidemic of the year under consideration. The outbreak of 1890 was investigated in detail, and cases showed the same clinical manifestation, age distribution, etc., and there was also a concurrent increase in other pulmonary affections.

In Kent, as elsewhere, there have been two distinct waves of disease during 1918, firstly a mild but distinct outbreak during July, and secondly a severe and more prolonged outbreak in the middle of October and extending to nearly Christmas time. Little definite information is available with regard to the first attack, for only three or four deaths can be reasonably assigned to it, and twelve school closures. With regard to the second attack I propose to summarise the information available from the reports of various district medical officers of health, school medical inspectors and other sources. The chart facing page 44 shows in graphic form the numbers of deaths in each week from September 21st to December 28th, in urban and rural districts respectively. Tables 12 and 13 similarly show the age and sex distribution in the areas, and also the complications noted in fatal cases. It is to be remarked here that whilst epidemic influenza finds its victims chiefly between the ages of twenty and forty-five, *i.e.*, the prime of life, the endemic disease recorded from year to year, chiefly effects the two extremes of life, *viz.*, children under ten years and persons over sixty.

Of the total number of 2,458 deaths in Kent during the period under review, the immediate cause of death was some complication in 2,362 cases, viz., pneumonia 1,414, broncho-pneumonia 485, bronchitis 176, other complications 287.

A map has been prepared showing the geographical incidence of the disease in time. The earliest known cases thus appear to be distributed over the county at random. Remote rural districts in East Kent and thickly populated urban areas in West Kent share in the distinction. Cases occurring in the second week of the epidemic show a tendency to be scattered along the railways, but beyond this, there is no evidence of the disease sweeping over the county in any particular manner which can be attributed to the "lines of communication" or other geographical features.

In the absence of notification, no statistics are available to shew the total number of cases occurring throughout the county, but this must have been exceedingly large. The incubation period varied from a few hours to perhaps four days—on the average, from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The period of infectivity is variously estimated as from fourteen to twenty-one days, but the reports give no conclusive evidence on this point. There is a certain amount of immunity conferred, and few persons attacked in July were again infected in the later outburst. Dr. Goodridge, school medical inspector for North Kent, states that he did not hear of a single instance of a second attack.

The immediate cause of the disease has not yet been identified with certainty. Pfeiffer's bacillus, to which the epidemic of 1890 was attributed, has been rarely found, and the cause is now considered to be a small streptococcus-like organism. Infection spreads from person to person and is facilitated by overcrowding and fatigue. It is possible that the activities and privations induced by the war are largely responsible for the world-wide spread of the disease and for universal susceptibility to attack.

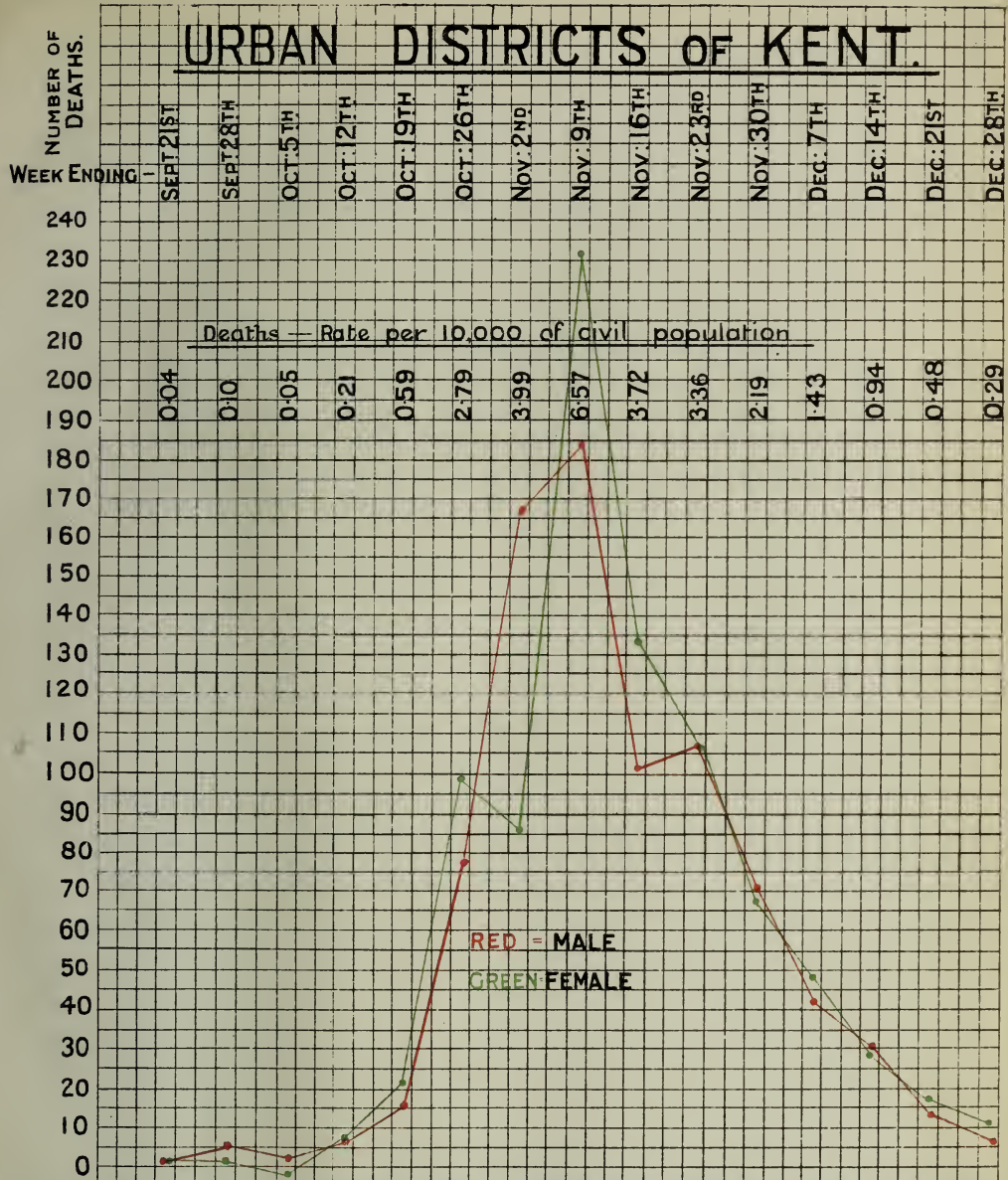
Few special methods were available for combating the disease. Handbills were printed, giving particulars as to precautionary measures which should be adopted by private persons. They were posted up in public places, placed in shop windows, and distributed throughout the county by means of school children. Extra ventilation was enforced in cinemas and theatres and in some cases the proprietors of these places were asked to refuse admission to children under fourteen years of age. It was usually necessary to close the schools for varying periods, especially in the rural districts.

The total number of school departments closed was 377, and the average percentage of children affected by the disease in these schools (prior to and during closure and after re-opening) was 60·1. Different schools were closed for various periods, and also after various percentages of the children had become infected. An attempt has been made to discover the number of children sickening after closure, and the results distinctly suggest that in rural districts early closure tended to diminish the incidence of the disease; in urban districts no such effect was observed.

(For summaries of official circulars see pages 17 and 18).

TABLE. "WEEKLY" CHART OF INFLUENZA DEATHS.

URBAN DISTRICTS OF KENT.



RURAL DISTRICTS.

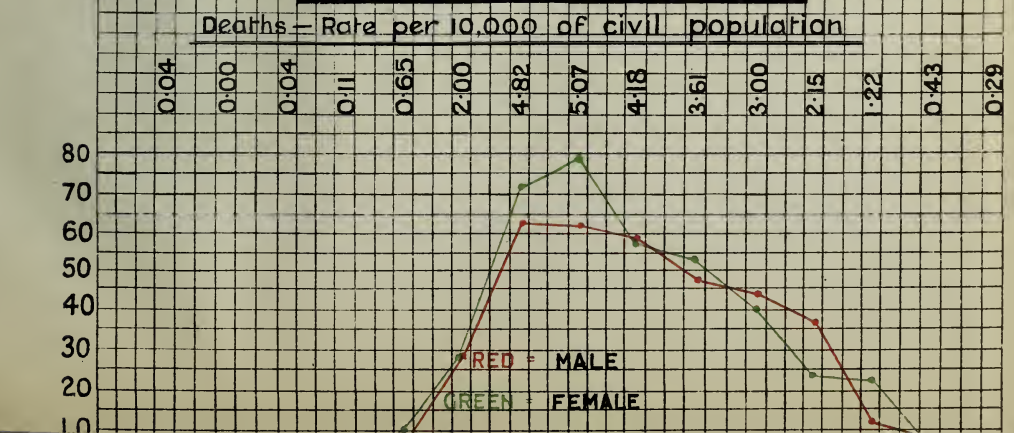




Table 12.

INFLUENZA in Urban Districts.

DISTRICT.		Deaths during the week ended.														Age Distributions.								Complications.					
		Sept. 21st.	Sept. 28th.	Oct. 5th.	Oct. 12th.	Oct. 19th.	Oct. 26th.	Nov. 2nd.	Nov. 9th.	Nov. 16th.	Nov. 23rd.	Nov. 30th.	Dec. 7th.	Dec. 14th.	Dec. 21st.	Dec. 28th.	Under one year.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 and over.	Pneumonia.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Others.	
Ashford U.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	12	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	17	3	2	...	30	8	7	12
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	11	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beckenham U.	M.	...	...	2	1	3	6	9	5	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	11	13	4	5	...	46	8	1	9
	F.	...	...	...	...	5	12	7	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	17	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bexley U.	M.	...	1	...	1	3	2	11	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	10	4	1	...	33	13	...	6
	F.	...	...	...	4	8	11	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	3	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broadstairs & St. Peter's U.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bromley B.	M.	...	...	1	...	2	6	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	10	1	3	...	31	8	2	16
	F.	...	...	...	1	2	13	5	5	2	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatham B.	M.	...	...	...	1	7	27	21	15	6	7	3	...	...	...	1	1	7	14	15	30	14	4	...	76	44	32	35
	F.	...	...	1	2	9	28	30	12	5	10	1	1	...	1	1	1	10	20	17	37	10	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cheriton U.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chislehurst U...	M.	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dartford	M.	...	...	...	...	4	16	20	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	6	6	11	19	6	1	...	72	5	...	17
	F.	...	...	...	...	4	21	14	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	12	21	6	...	...	...	...	...
Deal B....	M.	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	8	...	1	...	10	6	1	8
	F.	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dover B.	M.	...	...	1	...	1	8	6	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	10	8	3	...	49	8	6	5
	F.	...	...	1	...	10	8	5	4	10	...	1	3	2	2	1	3	6	3	11	18	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erith U.	M.	...	...	1	...	4	9	7	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	6	13	2	2	...	54	6	3	6
	F.	...	...	...	1	3	4	8	7	5	2	2	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	10	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faversham B.	M.	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	1	...	...	19	1	...	11
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Folkestone B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	14	6	...	...	41	3	2	4
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	6	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	4	5	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Footscray U.	M.	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	22	3	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillingham B....	M.	1	...	8	11	7	5	4	2	1	2	1	...	3	...	5	6	4	17	5	2	...	50	8	2	20
	F.	1	...	...	1	...	5	11	14	7	3	1	4	2	...	1	...	3	4	10	23	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gravesend B.	M.	...	...	...	2	3	5	6	2	8	...	2	5	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	13	3	...	36	17	3	9
	F.	...	...	...	1	7	1	8	7	3	1	3	2	3	1	...	3	3	4	10	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Herne Bay U.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	6	1	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hythe B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	8	...	3	3
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lydd B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maidstone B.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	10	6	7	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	6							

Table 13.

INFLUENZA in Rural Districts.

DISTRICT.		Deaths during the week ended.														Age Distribution.								Complications.					
		Sept. 21st.	Sept. 28th.	Oct. 5th.	Oct. 12th.	Oct. 19th.	Oct. 26th.	Nov. 2nd.	Nov. 9th.	Nov. 16th.	Nov. 23rd.	Nov. 30th.	Dec. 7th.	Dec. 14th.	Dec. 21st.	Dec. 28th.	Under one year.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 Upwards.	Pneumonia.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Others.	
Ashford East	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	9	...	2	...		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	4						
Ashford West	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	5	1	2	15	...	...	1	
	F.	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	1	...					
Blean	M.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	15	2	...	...
	F.	1	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1					
Bridge	M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	5	4	...	18	1	2	1	
	F.	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	1					
Bromley	M.	...	...	...	2	7	8	2	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	8	5	7	...	41	16	7	6	
	F.	3	9	10	4	4	6	2	...	3	1	...	5	11	3	14	7	...					
Cranbrook	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	6	7	...	21	3	4	6	
	F.	1	1	3	3	3	1	...	3	1	4	6	4	...					
Dartford	M.	...	...	1	2	4	26	27	12	8	1	2	3	1	...	2	4	7	6	14	42	6	6	131	33	9	...		
	F.	...	1	...	2	8	31	22	8	4	6	2	1	1	...	3	5	3	16	15	35	5	4						
Dover	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1						
Eastry	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	14	...	...	1	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...						
Elham	M.	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	4	1	5	3	4	...		
	F.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...						
Faversham	M.	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	5	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	7	12	2	2	20	15	...	6		
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	7	2	...						
Hollingbourn	M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	8	4	1	18	8	2	...	
	F.	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	...					
Hoo	M.	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	8	...	3	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...				
Maidstone	M.	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	5	3	...	15	10	3	6	
	F.	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	7	3	...						
Malling...	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	1	10	18	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	1	3	2	10	11	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	18	3	3						
Milton	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	17	4	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9	1	...						
Romney Marsh	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	1		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...				
Sevenoaks	M.	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	4	3	...	22	7	1	8		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	6	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	8	10	...						
Sheppey	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strood	M.	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	2	4	11	4	1	32	9	6	...		
	F.	...	...	...	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	11	2	...						
Tenterden	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	10	...	1	4		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	...						
Thanet...	M.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	1	1	...		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1						
Tonbridge	M.	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	4	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	10	5	...	32	8	2	11		
	F.	1	...	...	1	...	3	8	7	5	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	17	7	...						
TOTAL RURAL		M.	...	...	2	8	28	64	63	59	47	44	36	11	7	6	13	20	24	32	67	138	66	15	464	148	45	54	
	F.	1	...	1	1	10	28	71	79	58	54	40	24	23	5	2	11	15	17	51	57	172	60	15					
TOTAL URBAN		M.	1	5	3	6	15	77	166	184	101	106	70	41	30	13	7	23	23	57	84	138	337	120	42	950	337	131	233
	F.	1	1	...	7	22	99	86	231	134	106	68	49	29	17	11	13	26	59	114	196	415	115	46					
TOTAL COUNTY		M.	1	5	3	8	23	105	230	247	160	153	114	77	41	20	13	36	43	81	116	205	475	186	57	1414	485	176	287
	F.	2	1	1	8	32	127	157	310	192	160	108	77	41	22	13	24	41	76	165	253	587	175	61					

CANCER.

As prominence has been given to this subject lately, and as in my last two annual health reports I have initiated the recording of mortality statistics concerning this terrible disease, I thought it would be of interest to you if I gave an account of the scientific investigations which have been carried out during the last fifteen years in this connection.

For this purpose I have read the reports of the Cancer Research Fund, which is under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Many of these reports contain much medical and technical detail which I have omitted from this account.

The first report issued in 1904 recorded certain provisional conclusions, and notes were given respecting the zoological distribution of cancer. In the cow many cases of internal cancer have been found, and a relatively higher incidence of cancer was found in old cows. Three cases of cancer were found in 1500 tame mice carefully examined. Cancer has been found in trout.

The characters of the cancerous growths found in those animals were identical with those found in man in all essential features. It was not found possible to transmit cancer experimentally from man to animals. It was possible, however, to transmit cancer from one mouse to another mouse, experimentally. Portions of tumours were inoculated into animals nearly allied to mice, namely, white rats, rabbits and guinea-pigs. Tumours did not develop in these animals.

Cancer appears in the human subject with increasing frequency as life advances. Corrected national figures show that the incidence of cancer among the same number of persons is ten times as great at the age of seventy as at the age of thirty. A tabulation on page 47 shows the age and sex distribution of deaths from cancer in Kent during the years 1915-18.

The association of certain forms of chronic irritation (*e.g.*, clay pipes) with the development of cancer of the lip in this country is well known, and is generally held responsible for the higher incidence of cancer at these sites in males than in females.

An analogous form of chronic irritation is found in India, in the form of chewing a mixture of betel leaves, areca nut, tobacco and slaked lime, which is practised extensively by both sexes.

The experimental investigation of cancer has not produced any evidence in favour of the existence of a special cancer poison, but it has shown that cancer affects the organism in which it grows by virtue of the increased nutritive capacity of the cancer cells.

Extended investigations are still necessary before curative or preventive measures against cancer can be suggested.

TABLE 14.—**Cancer Death Rates** in each Sanitary District in the County of Kent, arranged in diminishing sequence.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Average yearly death-rate of eleven years, 1908-1918.	Death-rate, 1908.	Death-rate, 1917.	Death-rate, 1918.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	Average yearly death-rate of eleven years, 1908-1918.	Death-rate, 1908.	Death-rate, 1917.	Death-rate, 1918.
Tunbridge Wells Borough	1.56	1.35	1.64	1.86	Urban Districts—(con.)				
Herne Bay Urban	1.52	1.02	2.36	1.40	Gillingham Borough	0.83	0.62	1.08	1.02
Ramsgate Borough	1.48	1.25	1.68	1.56	Milton Regis Urban	0.81	0.64	0.81	0.71
Whitstable Urban	1.37	1.02	1.09	2.56	Erith Urban.....	0.75	0.52	0.84	0.85
Broadstairs & St. Peter's Urban	1.34	1.86	1.76	1.25	Cheriton Urban	0.63	0.75	0.36	1.69
Deal Borough	1.33	0.94	1.18	1.60	Queenborough Borough ...	0.49	1.00	0.93	0.00
Sevenoaks Urban	1.33	1.07	1.52	2.25	All Urban Districts ..	1.09	0.89	1.19	1.31
Sandgate Urban	1.27	0.00	1.05	2.45	Ashford, West.....	1.44	1.22	2.08	1.44
Folkestone Borough	1.25	0.85	1.05	1.56	Hollingbourn	1.35	0.24	1.78	1.19
Southborough Urban	1.25	1.67	1.43	2.16	Ashford, East	1.34	1.12	1.18	1.45
Bromley Borough	1.22	0.99	1.21	1.59	Cranbrook	1.34	1.30	1.65	1.29
Footscray Urban.....	1.21	1.19	1.55	2.13	Elham	1.29	1.31	1.04	1.57
Maidstone Borough.....	1.18	0.95	1.46	1.55	Bromley	1.22	1.77	0.97	1.53
Penge Urban	1.17	0.92	1.30	1.07	Sevenoaks.....	1.12	1.13	1.45	0.96
Margate Borough	1.14	1.09	1.58	1.62	Tonbridge.....	1.12	1.29	1.15	1.51
Tenterden Borough.....	1.14	0.00	1.83	2.40	Dover	1.11	0.49	1.24	2.07
Gravesend Borough.....	1.12	0.90	1.11	1.03	Eastry	1.08	0.90	0.66	0.81
Dover Borough	1.11	0.93	1.21	1.14	Maidstone.	1.06	0.79	1.86	1.30
Hythe Borough	1.11	1.44	1.35	1.67	Faversham	1.05	1.27	0.93	0.96
Beckenham Urban	1.10	0.94	1.00	1.58	Hoo	1.04	0.97	1.13	1.10
Ashford Urban	1.08	0.76	0.99	0.95	Romney Marsh	1.04	0.79	0.38	1.05
Tonbridge Urban.....	1.08	0.74	1.17	1.20	Blean.....	1.03	0.84	1.09	1.24
Faversham Borough	1.07	1.08	1.13	1.66	Malling	1.03	0.78	1.15	1.15
Rochester City.....	1.06	0.77	0.81	0.98	Bridge	1.01	0.39	0.88	1.75
Walmer Urban	1.05	0.33	0.76	1.57	Dartford	0.95	0.95	1.11	1.29
Sandwich Borough	1.03	0.32	1.14	0.27	Thanet	0.95	0.55	1.01	0.58
Lydd Borough.....	1.02	0.36	0.84	0.74	Tenterden	0.94	1.03	0.69	1.17
Bexley Urban	1.00	0.77	0.95	0.88	Strood	0.85	0.91	1.16	1.12
Chatham Borough	0.98	0.84	1.04	1.09	Milton	0.82	0.83	1.31	0.76
Sittingbourne Urban	0.98	0.66	1.09	1.38	Sheppey	0.69	1.22	0.49	0.97
Chislehurst Urban	0.94	0.62	0.56	1.09	All Rural Districts ...	1.08	0.94	1.19	1.23
Wrotham Urban.....	0.94	0.77	1.47	0.25	All Urban Districts ..	1.09	0.89	1.19	1.31
Northfleet Urban ..	0.93	0.50	1.26	1.13	Whole County	1.09	0.90	1.19	1.28
New Romney Borough ...	0.89	1.51	1.56	1.30					
Dartford Urban	0.86	0.62	1.50	1.31					
Sheerness Urban	0.84	0.69	0.89	0.76					

Reference to the following table shows that the death-rate from cancer in Kent appears to be increasing steadily.

CANCER.—Mortality from cancer during the past eleven years :—

Kent.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
URBAN.											
No. of Deaths	648	669	676	765	783	798	842	869	851	849	923
Death-rate ...	0·89	0·90	0·89	1·08	1·09	1·10	1·14	1·24	1·17	1·19	1·31
RURAL.											
No. of Deaths	281	281	276	327	324	360	348	349	357	372	385
Death-rate ...	0·94	0·93	0·91	1·05	1·05	1·14	1·11	1·14	1·12	1·19	1·23
TOTAL.											
No. of Deaths	929	950	952	1092	1107	1158	1190	1218	1208	1221	1308
Death-rate ...	0·90	0·91	0·90	1·07	1·08	1·11	1·13	1·21	1·16	1·19	1·28

Age and sex distribution of deaths from cancer in the County of Kent during the last four years :—

	All ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards.
1915. { M. ..	564	2	—	—	4	5	32	240	281
{ F. ...	701	—	1	—	3	4	70	308	316
1916. { M. ...	535	—	—	2	2	2	26	223	280
{ F. ...	673	—	—	—	1	3	64	278	327
1917. { M. ...	536	—	1	—	2	2	28	223	280
{ F. ...	685	—	—	2	2	—	80	311	290
1918. { M. ...	568	...	1	...	3	1	23	257	283
{ F. ...	740	...	...	1	...	1	62	320	356

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The county scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, came into effect in 1917.

A summary of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, together with supplementary memoranda and circulars issued by the Local

Government Board, was contained on pages 10 to 16 of my annual report for 1916, and further circulars are summarised on pages 15 and 16 of this report.

At the time of writing this report, centres are in operation at the following hospitals in Kent :—

Situation of Clinic.		Consultations.			
Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury	Men	{ Tuesday Saturday	6 p.m. to 11 a.m. ,,	8 p.m. 1 p.m.	
	Women	{ Monday Thursday	6 p.m. ,, 11 a.m. ,,	8 p.m. 1 p.m.	
37, West Hill, Dartford	Men	Wednesday	5 p.m. ,,	6 p.m.	
	Women	Monday	5 p.m. ,,	6 p.m.	
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	Men	Thursday	4 p.m.		
	Women	Tuesday	5 p.m.		
Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone ...	Men	{ Monday Friday	3.30 p.m. ,, 7.30 p.m. ,,	5.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m.	
	Women	Thursday	3.30 p.m. ,,	5.30 p.m.	
General Hospital, Gravesend	Men	Friday	5 p.m. ,,	6 p.m.	
	Women	Wednesday	5 p.m. ,,	6 p.m.	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester...	Men	{ Tuesday Thursday	5.30 p.m. ,, 5.30 p.m. ,,	7 p.m. 7 p.m.	
	Women	{ Thursday Friday	3 p.m. ,, 11 a.m. ,,	5 p.m. 1 p.m.	
General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells ...	Men	{ Wednesday Friday	5 p.m. ,, 11 a.m. ,,	1 p.m.	
	Women	{ Wednesday Friday	5 p.m. ,, 11 a.m. ,,	1 p.m.	

The two clinics opened since January, 1918, were at Canterbury (May 16th, 1918), and at Folkestone (April 21st, 1919).

The Kent County Council are also participants in the treatment scheme of the London County Council, which embraces twenty-six hospitals, and in the facilities offered by the Croydon General Hospital.

The following are particulars of the work carried out at the different clinics during the period for which they were opened in 1918 :—

TABLE 15.

Institution.	Patient Days.	New Patients.			Attendances.			In-patient Treatment.		Patients discharged.	Still under Treatment.	Salvarsan Substitutes.	
		Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Patients.	Days.			Patients.	Doses.
Dartford..	101	57	15	5	355	174	31	1	1	136	71	22	60
Dover ...	104	3	21	—	31	192	—	1	10	10	26	23	63
Gravesend	103	11	57	1	58	578	6	34	35	55	103	87	201
Rochester	152	69	104	—	585	1314	—	—	—	421	386	154	871
Tunbridge Wells	104	25	24	—	178	430	—	13	17	31	80	63	118
London ...	4740	272	248	9	2498	2931	52	?	4740	46	?	289	1112
Totals...	5304	437	469	15	3705	5619	89	49 +	4803	699	666 +	638	2425

The London scheme was extended during 1918 to cover treatment in hostels. Five Kent patients were admitted during the year, aggregating 259 days in residence.

The scheme also includes the following facilities :—

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FOR THE DETECTION OF SPIROCHÆTES AND GONOCOCCI AND TESTS FOR THE WASSERMANN REACTION, are undertaken at the bacteriological laboratory attached to the County Medical Officer's department. The latter work was not commenced until April, 1919, the examinations having been previously conducted at King's College Hospital Laboratory (374 during 1918). The numbers of examinations for gonococci and spirochætes carried out during 1918 were two hundred and sixty-eight and seventeen respectively.

THE PROVISION OF APPROVED "SALVARSAN" SUBSTITUTES to medical practitioners producing satisfactory evidence of experience in the administration of these drugs. My office index contains the names of thirty-five accredited practitioners, and during the year 1,599 doses were supplied, namely, 185 to private doctors and 1,414 to medical officers of treatment centres.

REPAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF PATIENTS FROM THEIR HOMES TO THE NEAREST CLINIC, IN NECESSITOUS CASES.—In cases where a patient cannot receive the treatment required, unless travelling expenses are paid, the County Council defray the cost. The fares of only sixteen patients were paid during 1918.

THE EDUCATIONAL AND PROPAGANDA ARRANGEMENTS have been undertaken by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, that Council conferring with the County Medical Officer as to arrangements. During 1918 numerous lectures and conferences were held in various centres, including a series of meetings in dockyards, and the work has continued undisturbed during 1919. Local Propaganda Committees have been formed in various towns and urban districts. An extensive press campaign has also been carried on in conjunction with London and the Home Counties.

The total estimated cost of the Kent scheme for the year ending March 31st, 1920, is £7,580.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

The following tabulation sets out the number of school closures in the non-autonomous areas of the county during 1918 on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases, and shows the different diseases which called for that step, together with the duration of the closure :—

Reason of Closure.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4-5 weeks	5-6 weeks	6 weeks & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	2	2	9	15	6	—	—	34
Diphtheria	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	5
Mumps	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	9	13	4	—	—	30
Measles and Chicken-pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles and Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rubella	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenza	4	159	119	40	24	2	1	349
Totals	10	165	141	71	34	2	1	424

The school closures during 1917 totalled 123, the chief contributing diseases being measles eighty-three, and whooping cough thirteen.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

It is again my pleasing duty to report that the year under review has been a very successful one in the county bacteriological laboratory at Maidstone, as the tables will indicate.

The estimated cost of carrying on the laboratory during 1918 was £800, whilst the cost of examining the same number of specimens at a private laboratory would have been £2,664.

In Table 18, it is possible to compare the numbers of specimens of various kinds examined at the laboratory during the years 1916 to 1918. The numbers of specimens examined per notified case respectively of diphtheria, typhoid fever and phthisis, are also shown in brackets.

DIPHTHERIA.—The tables on pages 52 to 55 show the numbers of diphtheria examinations carried out for each district, and its hospital, and also the numbers of throat swabs collected from patients in the acute stage and the convalescent stage respectively, and from persons who had been in contact with cases of diphtheria.

Taking the ratio between examinations and cases notified as a basis, the figures are satisfactory in certain districts, notably in Dartford Urban, Hythe Borough and Sittingbourne Urban Districts, and in the Cranbrook, Elham and Tenterden Rural Districts.

The figures which show the numbers of "contact" throat swabs examined are still too low. This figure should be at least three times the number of cases of diphtheria notified. Thus the number of "contact" throat swabs, instead of being 3038, should have been about 4656, since there were 1552 cases of diphtheria notified in the county during the year. This is somewhat better than in 1917, although there is still room for considerable improvement.

The adoption of such precautionary measures is one of the most valuable directions in which the laboratory can be utilized.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There was a decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever notified during 1918, as compared with 1917. The ratio of examinations to cases notified, was 1·2 in the urban and 1·0 in the rural districts of the county, as compared with 6·0 and 1·4 respectively in 1917.

PHTHISIS.—The numbers of examinations in 1918, per case notified, were 1·2 and 0·9 in the urban and rural districts respectively. These figures are unsatisfactory.

When the examination of a specimen of sputum produces a negative result, other (perhaps many) specimens should be examined before the decision is given by the medical practitioner that tuberculosis is not present in the lungs of that patient.

RINGWORM.—The number of examinations of specimens of hair from children suspected to be suffering from ringworm, was 729 during 1918, as compared with 768 during 1917.

WATER EXAMINATIONS.—The number of samples of water examined bacteriologically during 1918 was forty-nine, compared with seventy-six such examinations during 1917.

VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.—Details are given in table 17 as to the "various" bacteriological examinations carried out during 1918. These total 518, as compared with 752 during 1917 and 326 during 1916. These figures show the wide scope of the utility of this laboratory.

TABLE 16.—Analysis of Work carried out in the County Bacteriological Laboratory.

DISTRICT.	Number of Doctors sending in Specimens.	DIPHTHERIA.				TYPHOID FEVER.			PHTHISIS.			Water Examinations.	Various Examinations.	Total Number of Examinations.		
		Number of examinations made.				Examinations per Notification.	Cases Notified.	Examinations.	Cases Notified.	Examinations per Notification.						
		Acute Stage.	Convalescent Stage.	Contacts.	Total.											
URBAN.																
Ashford	7	19	7	4	30	15	2.0	7	1.8	35	3	11.7	0	2	108	
Beckenham	6	3	6	4	13	42	0.4	0	0.0	5	68	0.1	0	15	33	
Bexley	7	14	2	0	16	39	0.5	0	0.0	14	43	0.4	0	0	41	
Broadstairs and St. Peter's	3	15	13	12	40	13	3.1	4	—	8	20	0.4	2	1	53	
Bromley (Borough) ...	16	27	16	38	81	59	1.4	4	4.0	92	56	1.7	1	29	207	
Chatham (Borough) ...	11	15	7	20	42	31	1.4	6	0.7	47	52	1.0	0	5	128	
Cheriton	3	2	0	0	2	4	0.5	1	1.0	9	10	0.9	1	1	14	
Chislehurst	8	10	13	44	67	15	4.5	0	0.0	5	8	0.7	0	10	82	
Dartford	10	1138	1192	931	2161	179	12.1	1	0.2	34	51	0.7	2	0	39	2237
Deal (Borough)	5	4	2	2	8	3	2.7	1	1.0	47	3	15.7	0	1	57	139
Dover (Borough)	10	15	5	27	47	61	0.8	1	—	83	42	2.0	0	8	139	
Erith	7	14	2	9	25	20	1.3	1	3	15	57	0.3	0	7	48	37
Faversham (Borough) ...	4	3	1	2	6	10	0.6	3	3.0	19	11	1.8	3	6	37	207
Folkestone (Borough) ...	16	45	6	35	86	21	4.1	3	3.0	121	41	3.0	0	8	269	289
Footscray	9	18	22	115	155	31	5.0	0	—	1	6	0.2	0	0	156	127
Gillingham (Borough) ...	12	25	10	2	37	35	1.1	9	3.0	68	57	1.2	4	2	7	127
Gravesend (Borough) ...	11	46	4	17	67	56	1.2	4	2.0	32	23	1.4	3	0	12	118
Herne Bay	7	25	30	11	66	25	2.7	1	—	31	24	1.3	14	0	2	114
Hythe (Borough)	7	33	65	586	684	30	22.8	0	—	21	10	2.1	6	0	5	716
Lydd (Borough)	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0	—	3	1	3.0	0	0	0	3
Maidstone (Borough) ...	14	71	2	72	145	39	3.8	30	1.6	140	157	0.9	41	0	146	502
Margate (Borough)	10	62	2	13	77	78	1.0	2	0.5	64	28	2.3	0	3	210	210

Milton Regis	5	7	45	50	102	20	5.1	1	—	—	7	18	0.4	27	0	2	139
New Romney (Borough)	3	3	0	2	5	1	5.0	0	—	—	6	—	—	0	0	1	12
Northfleet	6	2	1	3	6	73	0.1	0	5	0.0	6	27	0.3	7	0	0	19
Penge	13	3	11	1	15	17	0.9	0	—	—	25	32	0.8	0	0	0	40
Queenborough (Borough)...	1	16	1	37	54	13	4.2	0	—	—	7	5	1.4	1	0	0	62
Ramsgate (Borough)	12	27	5	3	35	35	1.0	0	—	—	64	46	1.4	35	0	6	143
Rochester City	19	21	0	0	21	31	0.7	6	2	3.0	50	53	1.0	7	24	1	109
Sandgate	3	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	3	—	—	0	1	0	4
Sandwich (Borough)	3	1	0	0	1	2	0.5	0	—	—	5	1	5.0	0	1	0	7
Sevenoaks	7	2	0	0	2	3	0.7	0	1	0.0	26	8	3.3	3	0	2	33
Sheerness	8	10	26	1	37	14	2.7	3	8	0.4	36	27	1.4	69	6	4	155
Sittingbourne	6	43	0	134	203	21	9.7	3	—	—	34	12	2.9	32	0	2	274
Southborough	2	8	0	0	8	6	1.4	1	1	1.0	12	15	0.8	0	0	2	23
Tenterden (Borough)	1	1	0	18	19	12	1.6	0	—	—	1	6	0.2	0	0	0	20
Tonbridge	10	9	0	0	9	9	1.0	1	1	1.0	30	31	1.0	0	0	0	40
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)	11	82	4	14	100	23	4.4	16	8	2.0	83	50	1.7	67	0	124	390
Walmer	4	1	0	0	1	1	1.0	0	—	—	10	1	10.0	10	0	0	21
Whitstable	5	7	5	1	13	5	2.6	2	—	—	10	8	1.3	0	2	1	28
Wrotham	4	6	6	4	16	6	2.7	1	2	0.5	8	4	2.0	5	0	0	30
Total Urban Districts	—	753	1537	2212	4502	1100	4.1	108	91	1.2	1317	1115	1.2	524	45	452	6948
RURAL.																	
Ashford, East	12	9	3	0	12	5	2.4	5	5	1.0	29	9	3.3	2	0	3	51
Ashford, West	7	36	25	6	67	11	6.1	2	1	2.0	12	5	2.4	0	0	4	85
Blean	5	5	3	2	10	7	1.5	0	—	—	16	9	1.8	0	0	0	26
Bridge	6	4	0	2	6	11	0.6	3	9	0.4	15	5	3.0	13	4	6	47
Bromley	11	4	8	67	79	23	3.5	0	—	—	41	24	1.8	57	0	4	181
Cranbrook	9	29	179	279	487	36	13.6	1	—	—	17	19	0.9	9	0	5	519
Dartford	15	38	12	143	193	164	1.2	4	3	1.4	38	161	0.3	8	0	3	246
Dover	5	1	0	2	3	4	0.8	0	1	0.0	9	5	1.8	4	0	0	16
East	9	13	6	20	39	11	3.6	0	1	0.0	29	11	2.7	14	0	5	87
Elham	7	5	5	0	10	1	10.0	0	—	—	13	17	0.8	2	0	1	26
Faversham	9	11	3	1	15	12	1.3	1	—	—	13	11	1.2	9	0	6	44
Hollingbourn	9	10	6	1	17	7	2.5	0	—	—	27	24	1.2	8	0	5	57
Hoo	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.0	0	1	0.0	2	3	0.7	0	0	0	2
Maidstone	13	8	15	139	162	28	5.8	2	1	2.0	24	26	1.0	6	0	6	200

(Continued.)

TABLE 16 (continued).—Analysis of Work carried out in the County Bacteriological Laboratory.

DISTRICT.	Number of Doctors sending in Specimens.	DIPHTHERIA.				TYPHOID FEVER.			PHTHISIS.			Ringworm Examinations.	Water Examinations.	Various Examinations.	Total Number of Examinations.	
		Number of examinations made.				Examinations per Notification.	Cases Notified.	Examinations.	Cases Notified.	Examinations per Notification.						
		Acute Stage.	Convalescent Stage.	Contacts.	Total.											
RURAL (continued).																
Malling ..	14	39	10	11	60	36	1·7	1	1	1·0	51	56	1·0	1	0	118
Milton ..	10	14	5	30	49	22	2·3	1	1	1·0	17	34	0·5	16	0	83
Romney Marsh ..	2	2	0	0	2	—	—	0	—	—	2	—	—	7	0	4
Sevenoaks ..	14	35	47	39	121	29	4·2	3	1	3·0	42	58	0·8	0	0	177
Sheppey ..	2	2	0	0	2	1	2·0	0	—	—	4	1	4·0	3	0	9
Strood ..	7	6	0	0	6	15	0·4	1	1	1·0	10	15	0·7	19	0	36
Tenterden ..	9	4	0	48	52	2	26·0	0	—	—	5	6	0·9	4	0	61
Thanet ..	6	3	0	2	5	10	0·5	0	—	—	15	7	2·2	5	0	25
Tonbridge ..	11	18	0	5	23	12	2·0	2	1	2·0	38	31	1·3	18	0	83
Total Rural Districts ..	—	296	327	797	1420	452	3·2	26	27	1·0	469	537	0·9	205	4	2183
Total Urban Districts ..	—	753	1537	2212	4502	1100	4·1	108	91	1·2	1317	1115	1·2	524	45	6948
Total Rural Districts ..	—	296	327	797	1420	452	3·2	26	27	1·0	469	537	0·9	205	4	2183
Total Urban District Hospitals (see below)	—	125	837	20	982	—	—	4	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	989
Total Rural District Hospitals (see below)	—	30	509	9	548	—	—	2	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	552
Total Combined Hospitals (see below)	—	13	431	0	444	—	—	8	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	454
GRAND TOTAL ...	—	1217	3641	3038	7896	1552	5·1	148	118	1·3	1786	1652	1·1	729	49	11126

(Table 16 continued.)

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL.		Number of Examinations made.						HOSPITAL.						Total Number of Examinations.									
		Diphtheria.						Typhoid Fever.															
		Acute Stage.	Convalescent Stage.	Contacts.	Total.	Typhoid Fever.	Various.	Acute Stage.	Convalescent Stage.	Contacts.	Total.	Typhoid Fever.	Various.										
URBAN.		1	77	—	78	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	54	2	30	—	—	—	30
Ashford	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Bexley	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheriton	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	...	72	91	10	173	1	1	175	64	11	1	175	64	11	1	175	49	45	—	49	—	—	49
Erith	...	7	57	—	64	—	—	64	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	64	45	—	48	—	—	48	
Faversham	...	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	63	—	—	63	
Folkestone	...	8	194	7	209	—	—	209	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	209	63	64	70	—	1	71	
Gillingham	...	2	72	3	74	—	—	77	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gravesend	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Herne Bay	...	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Lydd	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maidstone	...	10	137	1	148	—	—	150	—	—	2	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	51	—	—	51	
Sevenoaks	...	1	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southborough	...	3	12	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tonbridge	...	2	23	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tunbridge Wells	...	19	154	2	175	—	—	175	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wrotham	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals in Urban District Hospitals	...	125	837	20	982	4	3	989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	2	2	—	552
RURAL.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Ashford, East	...	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	23	—	—	—	157
Ashford, West	...	—	28	—	28	—	—	29	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	29	—	—	157	—	—	—	82
Blean	...	—	41	—	41	—	1	41	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	41	—	—	184	6	2	—	192
Bridge	...	—	28	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cranbrook	...	—	51	—	51	—	—	51	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastry	...	17	—	—	69	—	—	69	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	69	—	—	444	8	2	—	454
Totals in Rural District Hospitals	...	30	509	9	548	2	2	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COMBINED HOSPITALS.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital	...	—	23	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital	...	—	157	—	157	—	—	157	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	157	—	—	157	—	—	—	157
St. William's Hospital, Rochester	...	3	77	—	80	2	—	82	—	—	—	80	2	—	—	80	—	—	80	2	—	—	82
Keycol Hill Hospital, Bobbing	...	10	174	—	184	6	—	184	—	—	—	174	6	—	—	184	—	—	184	6	2	—	192
Deal and Walmer Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartford Joint Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonbridge Hospital	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in Combined Hospitals	...	13	431	—	444	8	2	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	8	2	—	454

Included in the previous totals are the following specimens, examined in connection with troops stationed in the county of Kent during 1918 :—

Swabs for diphtheria.....	201
Blood for typhoid fever	3
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	201
Various	19
Total.....	424

Also the following specimens were examined for the County Borough of Canterbury :—

Swabs for diphtheria.....	68
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	40
Total.....	108

Number of doses of tuberculin prepared during the year 30

TABLE 17.—Details of various specimens examined at the County Laboratory during 1918 :—

Examinations of pus for <i>Gonococcus</i>	267
Examinations of naso-pharyngeal swabs (?) meningococcus	41
Examinations of fæces for <i>B. Typhosus</i>	40
Examinations of urine for <i>B. Typhosus</i>	38
Examinations of serum for <i>B. Dysenteriae</i> (agglutination)	31
Examinations of cerebro-spinal fluid	19
Examinations of pus for <i>Spirochaeta Pallida</i>	17
Examinations of urine for tubercle bacilli	14
Examinations of serum for <i>B. Para-typhosus</i> (agglutination) ..	12
Testing of virulence of <i>B. Diphtheriae</i> in "carrier" cases ..	9
Examinations of urine (?) organisms	7
Examinations of swabs (?) organisms	5
Feeding experiments	4
Examination of urine for gonococcus	1
Examination of pleuritic fluid for tubercle bacilli.....	1
Examination of urine for tubercle bacilli and blood.....	1
Examination of urine for amount of sugar.....	1
Examination of pus (?) anthrax	1
Examination of pus for tubercle bacilli	1
Examination of pus for spermatozoa	1
Examination of pus for actinomycosis.....	1
Examination of urine for <i>B. Para-typhosus</i>	1
Examination of fæces for <i>B. Para-typhosus</i>	1
Examination of pus films (?) organisms	1
Examination of culture (?) organisms	1
Examination of urine for <i>B. Coli Communis</i>	1
Examination of urine for casts.....	1
Total..	518

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The two whole-time inspectors of midwives, Miss Harrison and Miss Berry, have continued to carry out their duties in a praiseworthy manner. All midwives are visited at frequent intervals, and special visits are paid to those who report cases of inflammation of the eyes or puerperal fever, or have been in

TABLE 18.—Showing the numbers of specimens of each kind sent to the Laboratory for examination from **Urban** and **Rural Districts** during the years 1912, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Districts.	Diphtheria.				Typhoid Fever.				Phthisis.			
	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.
Urban	2526 (1·8)	4212 (3·6)	4492 (4·2)	5484 (4·1)	290 (1·1)	237 (1·4)	589 (6·0)	112 (1·2)	295 (0·2)	1507 (1·3)	1386 (1·5)	1317 (1·2)
Rural.....	785 (1·6)	4104 (9·8)	1776 (4·6)	1968 (3·2)	44 (0·6)	48 (1·2)	46 (1·4)	28 (1·0)	70 (0·1)	487 (1·1)	551 (1·4)	469 (0·9)
Total (including Combined Hospitals.)	3487 (1·8)	9331 (5·9)	6791 (4·6)	7896 (5·1)	335 (1·0)	311 (1·5)	667 (5·0)	148 (1·3)	365 (0·2)	2082 (1·4)	1941 (1·5)	1786 (1·1)

Districts.	Ringworm.				Water.				Various.				Grand Total.				Milk.	
	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1912. (First Year.)	1916.	1917.	1918.	1914.	1915, 1916, 1917 AND 1918.
Urban	517	551	586	524	41	91	72	45	59	271	637	455	3858	6869	7762	7937	44	Tuberculosis Order suspended.
Rural.....	168	232	182	205	13	12	4	4	7	54	90	61	1087	4937	2649	2735		
Total (including Combined Hospitals.)	685	783	768	729	54	103	76	49	66	326	752	518	4992	12936	10984	11126		

NOTE.—The figures in brackets show the numbers of specimens examined per case notified.

contact with infection. Every effort is made to educate those women who are certified, but who have not been trained, and those recently trained who have little experience.

TABLE 19.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF MIDWIVES IN THE COUNTY OF KENT IN EACH SANITARY AREA AT THE END OF 1918.

District.	Regis-tered.		*Certified Midwives on the register but not practising.	District.	Regis-tered.		*Certified Midwives on the register but not practising.
	Trained.	Bona-fide.			Trained.	Bona-fide.	
Urban.							
Ashford	2	—	—	Margate	2	—	—
Beckenham	1	2	2	Milton Regis	—	1	—
Bexley	3	1	—	New Romney	—	—	—
Broadstairs and St. Peter's	1	—	1	Northfleet	1	3	—
Bromley	7	1	1	Penge	2	1	—
Chatham	6	2	—	Queenborough	—	1	—
Cheriton	5	1	—	Ramsgate	5	—	—
Chislehurst	3	1	—	Rochester	10	6	5
Dartford	5	—	—	Sandgate	1	—	—
Deal	1	2	—	Sandwich	2	—	—
Dover	7	—	1	Sevenoaks	8	6	7
Erith	8	1	2	Sheerness	6	—	—
Faversham	3	1	—	Sittingbourne	2	—	—
Folkestone	2	1	1	Southborough	3	—	—
Footscray	—	—	—	Tenterden	2	—	—
Gillingham	15	1	3	Tonbridge	1	3	—
Gravesend	1	1	—	Tunbridge Wells	4	5	3
Herne Bay	1	—	1	Walmer	—	1	—
Hythe	4	—	3	Whitstable	2	—	—
Lydd	1	—	—	Wrotham	4	1	1
Maidstone	9	3	2		140	46	33
Rural.							
Ashford, East	2	3	—	Milton	—	1	—
Ashford, West	1	—	—	Romney Marsh	—	—	—
Blean	1	3	—	Sevenoaks	9	3	—
Bridge	4	3	—	Sheppey	2	1	—
Bromley	11	2	—	Strood	4	1	1
Cranbrook	2	—	1	Tenterden	1	—	—
Dartford	10	5	3	Thanet	4	—	—
Dover	4	3	2	Tonbridge	11	2	1
Eastry	3	2	—				
Elham	1	—	—	Rural	92	53	12
Faversham	5	1	—	Urban	140	46	33
Hollingbourn	3	—	—				
Hoo	1	4	2	Total	232	99	45
Maidstone	6	2	—		331		
Malling	7	17	2				

*Included in previous columns.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.—The notifications for the years 1917 and 1918 are set out in the following table :—

	1917.				1918.		
	District.		Total.		District.		Total.
	North-west.	South-east.			North-west.	South-east.	
Still-births	99	81	180	...	100	96	196
Deaths before arrival { mother	—	3	3	...	3	4	7
of doctor { child	2	13	15	...	10	8	18
Medical help for mother	408	288	696	...	362	248	610
child	228	172	400	...	204	147	351
Notice of "having laid out a dead body.....	20	25	45	...	18	13	31
Letters forwarded by County Medical Officer drawing attention to breaches of rules	4	7	11	...	2	2	4
Letters received explaining failure to comply with the rules	19	11	30	...	9	25	34
Letters of enquiry received	4	70	74	...	25	25	50

DETAILS RESPECTING THE NUMBER OF MIDWIVES :—

	North-west District.	South-east District.	Total.
Number of midwives on the register on January 1st, 1913	195	119	314
Deaths during the year.....	1	1	2
Midwives who were not practising	34	11	45
Resigned during the year.. ..	6	3	9
Removed out of county.....	14	15	29
Certificates cancelled.....	—	—	—
Additional midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year	33	24	57
Number of midwives practising at end of year.....	173	113	286
Total number on the register in the County of Kent, December 31st, 1918.....	207	124	331

The majority of the resignations during the year have been due to old age and inability to comply with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. It will be observed that there was a total increase of seventeen registered midwives in 1918, and under the scheme outlined on page 62 it is hoped speedily to cover the districts where there still is a shortage, and also to replace a few other midwives who cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, but in whose cases pressure to resign has not previously been brought to bear, owing to the needs of the district in which they practise. But for the vigilant supervision of the inspectors in such cases it is likely that circumstances would have arisen which would have necessitated their being reported to the Central Midwives Board.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

	North-West.	South-East.	Total.
Cases notified	15	8	23
Attended by Midwives alone	3	3	6
Doctors.....	12	3	15
Attended by Midwives as Nurses	—	2	2

AMOUNT OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY MIDWIVES.—From enquiries made from each registered midwife, it has been ascertained that 7,882 births were attended by midwives alone out of a total number of 17,564 births registered in the administrative County of Kent during the year 1918.

122 midwives attended 25 cases or less.			
46	„	„	26 to 50 cases.
26	„	„	51 to 75 „
11	„	„	76 to 100 „
14	„	„	101 to 125 „
4	„	„	126 to 150 „
5	„	„	151 to 175 „
3	„	„	176 cases upwards.

The number of midwives who attended twenty-five cases or less is striking, but it is a considerable decrease on the number for last year (173). In very few of the rural areas are there sufficient cases to enable a midwife to earn a livelihood without assistance, and the majority of rural midwives are either married women or they also act as local district nurses under a nursing association.

VISITS PAID BY INSPECTORS.—The following is a summary of the visits made by the inspectors in each district :—

	DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	North-West.	South-East.	
Total visits paid by inspectors	818	632	1450
Inspections of midwives and unregistered women—			
Bonâ-fide women	131	107	238
Trained women	330	249	579
Unregistered women	4	9	13

The difference between the number of *visits* and the number of *inspections* is accounted for by special visits, e.g., to patients who have been attended by unsatisfactory midwives or uncertified women ; *re* disinfection, high temperature, inflammation of the eyes, puerperal fever, etc.; or attendance at Court and at the Penal Committee meetings of the Central Midwives Board ; and interviews with persons interested, in various ways, in the administration of the Midwives Act.

The following tabulations shew the numbers of notifications received from midwives during each of the years 1909 to 1918, inclusive, together with various other details for the ten years. Appended also are particulars of the complications which necessitated midwives sending for medical help during the year 1918.

NORTH AND WEST KENT (MISS HARRISON).

Notifications received.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Medical help for mother	143	306	290	372	354	382	357	396	408	362
„ „ child	37	74	127	163	196	267	272	250	228	204
Still-births	100	150	149	162	149	165	131	147	99	100
Death of mother	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	3
„ child	15	16	30	21	20	13	17	17	2	10
Total No. of Midwives at end of year	225	248	218	217	222	251	232	199	192	207

Certificates cancelled by Central Midwives Board (1909–1918)..... 23

Midwives censured „ „ „ „ 6

Total penal cases 29

No. of unregistered women prosecuted for practising as midwives (1909–1918) 21

„ midwives „ not notifying intention to practise „ 1

Of the 225 midwives at the end of 1909, 75 were trained and 150 were "*bond-fide*."

„ 207 „ „ 1918, 138 „ 69 „

Penal Cases, 1918.—None.

SUMMARY OF REASONS OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP (1918):—

For the mother :—

Abnormal presentations	37
Abnormal labours (? obstructed).....	26
Abortions	29
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	34
Delayed labour	48
Post-partum hæmorrhage.....	12
Rise of temperature	25
Retained placenta	25
Torn perineum	66
Miscellaneous illness.....	60

Total..... 362

For the child :—

Dangerous feebleness.....	71
Deformities.....	13
Inflammation of the eyes	101
Miscellaneous	19

Total..... 204

SOUTH AND EAST KENT (MISS BERRY.)

Notifications received.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Medical help for mother	121	227	226	287	325	333	285	276	288	248
„ „ child	41	88	126	141	155	172	107	139	172	147
Still-births	38	74	85	87	75	86	75	74	81	96
Death of mother	1	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	3	4
„ „ child	7	10	17	16	11	11	10	5	13	8
Total No. of midwives at end of year.....	115	113	166	176	166	195	173	143	119	124
Certificates cancelled by Central Midwives Board (1909-1918)									17	
Midwives censured „ „ „ „ „ „									2	
Total penal cases									19	

No. of unregistered women prosecuted for practising as midwives (1909-1918) 11

„ midwives prosecuted for not notifying intention to practise 1

Of the 115 midwives at the end of 1909, 40 were trained and 75 were *bonâ fide*.

„ 124 „ „ 1918, 94 „ 30 „ „

Penal Cases, 1918.—None.

SUMMARY OF REASONS OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP (1918):—

For the mother :—

Abortions	6
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	8
Eclampsia	4
Obstructed labour	70
Post-partum hæmorrhage.....	7
Retained placenta	20
Rise of temperature	18
Ruptured perineum	55
Miscellaneous	60
	<hr/>
	248

For the child :—

Deformities.....	12
Inflammation of eyes.....	50
Pemphigus	5
Prematurity and feebleness	47
Miscellaneous.....	33
	<hr/>
	147

PROVISION OF MIDWIFERY FACILITIES.—Early in 1917 the Kent County Council decided to establish a number of “subsidised” midwives in areas where the service was inadequate or where it was not possible for one to earn a

livelihood without assistance. There are many such areas in Kent with small or scattered populations, and at the time of writing nine midwives have accepted appointments under this arrangement.

The minimum guaranteed income is £100 per annum, and the annual subsidies payable by the County Council vary from £40 to £70, according to the number of confinements which it is expected that the midwife will be able to undertake. In addition, school nursing work is included among the duties.

These midwives are now practising in the following areas :—

Tenterden and neighbourhood.
 Yalding and Hunton.
 Hoo and High Halstow.
 Teston, West Farleigh, East Farleigh, Barming.
 Swanscombe and district.
 Hadlow and district.

The Kent County Nursing Association have continued to display great activity in the establishment of midwives for areas where there is a shortage, and the County Council have assisted that association in the formation of new local nursing associations for this purpose, by means of grants varying from £20 to £50 per annum to meet the estimated deficit for the first year, with a promise of future grants based on the annual balance sheet if such grants might be needed. These associations also undertake general district nursing, but it is understood that the midwifery work shall receive primary consideration.

Under this arrangement, nurses who are qualified midwives are now working in the undermentioned districts, or nursing associations are in process of formation :—

	Grant. £
Stoke, St. Mary Hoo, Grain, All Hallows, and High Halstow...	40
Harbledown, Rough Common, Blean, St. Dunstons Without, Hackington, and Tylers Hill	25
Ash, near Canterbury, and West Marsh	25
Waldershare, Coldred, Whitfield, East Langdon, and West Langdon...	50
Sutton Valence, East Sutton, and Chart Sutton	20
Mereworth and West Peckham	45
West Malling, Leybourne, Offham, Ryarsh, and Addington	40
Leigh	35
Wingham, Ickham, Well, and Staple	40

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Table 20 shows the areas which are covered by county health visitors, and details of their work during 1918.

At the commencement of the work of health visiting there appeared to be wide-spread opposition, particularly noticeable in certain districts, but the health visitors are unanimous in reporting that this has now been overcome, and at the present time their visits to the homes are welcomed, and return visits are greatly looked forward to. In many cases where an objection has been raised at the first visit the mother has later called in the health visitor to consult. It is usually the careless mother who regards the visits with mistrust, and unfortunately the most difficult ones move about and so make it impossible to follow them up regularly.

Breast-feeding is neither so extensively nor so satisfactorily carried out as it might be; in many cases it is accompanied by an undesirable supplement such as boiled bread, biscuits, &c, the reason invariably given being that the baby is not satisfied with breast milk, whereas irregularity of feeding has been the cause of the trouble. Artificial feeding is also frequently commenced soon after the mother resumes her household duties.

Too long lactation is prevalent, due in many cases to the difficulty in obtaining milk and the high prices; and the feeding of children over twelve months of age requires much redress. The child then frequently fares with the rest of the household, no special provision being made.

The health visitors have done excellent work and have carried out their duties with the greatest zeal. The results are noticeable in the improved health of the children.

It will be seen from the table that 264 complaints *re* housing conditions were referred to the local medical officers of health to deal with, in addition to numerous small defects where the health visitor was able to assist in applying a simple remedy. Many references are made in the health visitors' reports to the housing difficulty and constant overcrowding.

Local district councils and medical officers of health have co-operated to the fullest extent possible in making the work a success.

Index cards for all births notified are distributed to the health visitors each week, particulars from the notification cards being filled in at my office. To ensure uniformity, each health visitor is instructed, in detail, respecting the filling in of information on the inquiry cards. Each health visitor is also supplied with a complaint book on which to report (*a*) infringements of C.M.B. rules by midwives, (*b*) the practice of midwifery by unqualified persons, (*c*) sanitary defects noted at houses visited, (*d*) cases in which a report to the

N.S.P.C.C. is called for, (e) other matters. Special inquiry forms are filled in relating to still-births, and births not notified are reported to the County Medical Officer.

The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order (see pages 9 and 10) is in operation in all districts. In the majority of areas the district council orders the supplies and deals with accounts, making a yearly claim against the County Council for half of the expenditure (met by the Government grant-in-aid). To ensure uniformity, all the health visitors' recommendations are forwarded to me in the first place, and are immediately transmitted to the official who deals with the local administration.

Health visiting has made important progress under county administration, and I hope to see the remaining sanitary areas in which the work is not sufficient for a whole-time health visitor, transferred to the County Council at an early date.

The County Council have approved a scheme for the combination of the duties of health visiting, school nursing and tuberculosis visiting, with the appointment of a number of additional nurses. The areas will be considerably reduced in size, and each nurse will have a district with approximately 400 births per annum, or the equivalent in other work.

On pages 9 to 12 are set out brief summaries of memoranda issued by the Local Government Board during 1918.

MATERNITY CENTRES.—Table 21 gives particulars relating to the maternity centres under the county scheme.

Several of the child welfare centres have proved an immediate success, but others have only justified expectations after uphill work. Many mothers bring their babies long distances to some of the rural centres to obtain the benefits of the clinic. Expectant mothers also frequently come for advice.

Lectures on various matters of interest are frequently given and the nurses show the mothers how to cut out and make infants' clothes.

The various foods and dried milks supplied at cost prices have been greatly appreciated.

A number of baby shows were held through the year with most successful results.

I have to thank the various local ladies who have given their help voluntarily at the clinics, and who have been of the greatest assistance to the health visitors.

HEALTH VISITING IN COUNTY AREA DURING 1918.

District.	Present Health Visitor.	Acreage.	Total Population, 1918.	No. of Births, 1918.	No. of Visits paid.			Births attended by			Feeding Methods.				Complaints dealt with.	
					First.	Subsequent and Special.	Fruitless.	Doctor.	Midwife.	Doctor and Midwife.	Breast.	Breast and Hand.	Hand.	Per Cent. Breast Fed.	Housing.	Other.
(1) Tonbridge U. Southborough U. ... Sevenoaks R. (4 parishes)	M. K. Wheeler	18,558	28,493†	439†	428	1,377	246	22	263	143	346	21	61	80·85	1	—
(2) Malling R. Wrotham U. Sevenoaks R. (3 parishes) Bromley R. (1 parish)	B. F. Miles	55,436	32,111†	537†	462	1,397	341	10	292	160	316	100	46	68·4	71	22
(3) Maidstone R. Hollingbourne R. ... (4)	E. Watt	92,666	28,897	417	357	2,154	315	201	136	20	240	67	50	67·23	46	64
(4) Strood R. Hoo R. (5)	F. A. Barnes	52,225	20,687	375	407	1,074	186	174	205	28	242	122	43	59·46	28	5
(5) Faversham R. (20 parishes) *Sheppey R. (6)	B. E. Dockrill	50,235	13,828†	273†	198	815	22	12	165	21	134	28	36	69·4	29	5
(6) Blean R. *Whitstable U. Faversham B. R. (7 parishes)	M. E. Stokes	42,935	32,050†	558†	328	1,359	361	104	196	28	209	41	78	63·72	1	—
(7) Herne Bay U. Thanet U. *Broadstairs U. (8)	M. Morris	22,296	23,100	354	234†	1,541	—	137	47	50	123	39	35	52·57	1	2
(8) Elham R. Bridge R. Cheriton U. Hythe U. Sandgate U. (9)	M. F. Orpin	83,148	31,972	643	371	1,144	437	157	151	63	286	46	39	77·09	16	5
(9) Deal U. Walmer U. Eastry R. Dover R. (10)	A. E. Smithson	72,905	36,017	753	455	2,464	417	282	161	12	341	33	81	74·04	61	126
(10) Tenterden B. Tenterden R. Cranbrook R. (11)	K. Hastings	88,639	21,770	270	162	871	152	119	36	7	114	29	19	70·37	1	—
(11) Lydd B. New Romney B. Romney Marsh R. (12)	A. Smith	43,822	7,118	119	92	505	76	49	34	9	74	8	10	80·44	3	—
(12) *W. Ashford (13)	E. G. Young	39,490	7,651	119	79	360	6	55	24	—	70	3	6	88·61	—	—
(13) Chislehurst (14)	A. Verman and E. Eke ..	2,791	9,212	116	75	371	10	7	58	10	62	8	5	82·67	—	—
(14) Footscray (15)	A. Verman	2,043	9,866	135	87	488	29	10	52	25	70	12	5	80·46	—	—
(15) E. Ashford (16)	Boulger, Stanford, Herd, Bathgate, Homewood, Foster	54,800	14,528	243	173	506	55	24	133	16	153	5	15	88·44	1	—
(16) Sevenoaks R. (parts of)	7 Local Nurses	41,442	13,224†	185†	134	796	42	24	62	48	117	9	8	87·2	2	1
(17) Bromley R. (except Knockholt)	10 Local Nurses	27,138	22,013†	390†	271	905	63	31	182	58	224	13	34	82·62	3	—
Totals		790,569	352,537	5,926	4,313	18,127	2,758	1,418	2,197	698	3,121	584	571	72·99	264	230

* These districts came into the county scheme on the following dates:—Sheppey R., April 1st, 1919; Whitstable U., May 1st, 1918; Broadstairs U., Sept. 30th, 1918; West Ashford R., April 1st, 1918.

† Approximate

‡ In thirty-seven of these cases no information is given as to feeding methods.

In district (4) only four and a half days are devoted to health visiting, in district (5) only two days, and in district (10) only four days,

COUNTY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	Situation of Premises.	Day and time of opening.	Medical Officer.	Nurse.	Attendances during 1918.		Ages of Children.			Feeding Methods.			
					Total.	Average per Opening.	1-3 Months.	3-12 Months.	Over One Year.	Breast	Breast and Hand.	Hand.	Percentage entirely Breast-fed.
Tonbridge. (January 31st, 1917).	Sussex Road Council School	Each Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dr. S. A. Tucker	Nurse M. K. Wheeler (Health Visitor)	724	16	45	43	35	83	12	28	67.48
Whitstable. (April 10th, 1918).	64, Oxford Street	Each Wednesday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Medical practitioners of the town in rotation	Nurse M. E. Stokes (Health Visitor)	385	15	5	8	103	58	36	22	50.0
Cheriton. (March 27th, 1918).	The Village Hall	Each Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.	Medical practitioners of the town in rotation Three month sessions.	Nurse M. F. Orpin (Health Visitor)	731	20	14	90	20	80	19	25	65.48
Deal and Walmer. (September 12th, 1918).	Masonic Hall, Soudes Road	Each Friday, at 2.30 p.m.	Ditto	Nurse A. E. Smithson (Health Visitor)	321	21	15	54	9	36	3	39	46.16
Barham. (July 16th, 1918).	Institute, Deringstone	First Monday in each month at 1.30 p.m.	Dr. Henderson	Nurse Orpin (Health Visitor)	62	8	4	42	16	49	5	8	79.03
Voluntary Centres:—													
Westerham. (April 17th, 1917).	Alms Houses, London Road	Each Tuesday, at 3.0 o'clock	None	Nurse Wilson (Health Visitor attends once a month)	327	8	21	22	—	37	—	6	86.05
Borough Green (January 3rd, 1918).	Welfare House, High Street	Each Thursday, at 2 p.m.	Dr. Lipscomb attends fortnightly	Nurse Miles (Health Visitor)	539	12	19	22	36	48	19	10	62.34
Meopham. (February 1st, 1918).	Village Hall	First Friday in each month at 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Garrett	Nurse Hewitson	115	15	7	12	32	35	13	3	68.63
Southborough. (September 17th, 1918)	Colebrooke Road, High Brooms	Each Tuesday, at 3.0 o'clock	Dr. Neil	Nurse Stevens (Health Visitor attends once a fortnight)	94 July to Dec.	5	11	15	12	11	4	23	28.95
					3,298	120	141	308	263	437	111	164	61.38

The following particulars relate to the sanitary areas in which the Notification of Births Acts are administered by the Local District Councils :—

TABLE 22.

Sanitary District.	Number of Health Visitors.		Births in 1918.	Visits of Health Visitor, 1918.	Maternity Centre. Average Attendance.
	Whole-time.	Part-time.			
Ashford.....		1	275	1805	*
Beckenham	1	†1	376	2633	35
Bexley	2		490	4343	No centre
Bromley	1		465	3268	60
Chatham	2	†1	846	5654	30
Dartford	1		405	1889	60
Dover	1		793	4981	68
Erith.....	2		660	3010	Two centres, 20 at each
Folkestone	1		595	1655	31
Gillingham		†1	983	1843	*
Gravesend.....	1		508	1445	64
Maidstone.....	2		564	3104	52
Margate	1		222	1121	35
Milton Regis		1a	128	735	43
Northfleet.....		†1	290	1061	10
Penge	1	1	423	1277	34
Queenborough		1b	83	217	8
Ramsgate		1	336	1960	7
Rochester	2		603	3374	*
Sandwich	1		74	1062	22
Sevenoaks.....		1	128	268	18(2 centres)
Sheerness		1b	293	517	60
Sittingbourne		1a	178	812	43
Tunbridge Wells.....		†2	431	311	*
Dartford Rural	2	1	940	3649	62
Milton Rural		1a	224	918	(for ten centres) 21
Tonbridge Rural		11	279	1130	No centre.

* Establishment contemplated.

† Whole-time officials, dividing their time between health visiting and school nursing.

a & b. Combined whole-time health visitors.

The following observations by the medical officer of health of the rural district of Dartford give an indication of the work which is carried on in that district :—

“On the recommendation of the Local Government Board, the council determined to appoint an additional health visitor, but the appointment has

not yet been filled. In October I started a tenth baby welcome clinic at Longfield, which has proved most successful. The attendance at all the centres has increased considerably during the past year.

"In a couple of the disused wards of the Dartford Workhouse, approached from a separate road, it is proposed to start some maternity and infant beds, which it is hoped will supply a great need for certain mothers and infants, where home nursing is impossible. In this way a maternity home will be started which may be extended later on.

"A dentist has also been appointed to deal with the large number of dental cases discovered at the welfare clinics, at which dental clubs will be started to arrange for payment being made by instalments.

"The matter of home helps is a more difficult puzzle, as the helpers are not always forthcoming."

MILK SUPPLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.—In accordance with the circular of the Local Government Board, dated October 17th, 1913, I beg to report as follows on the administration of the above Regulations in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council during the year 1918. I am indebted to the County Analyst for the information here contained :—

1.—*Milk and Cream (not sold as Preserved Cream).*

	(a) Number of samples examined for a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported present.
Milk	92	3
Skimmed Milk	4	0
Cream	0	0

Owing to the restrictions on the sale of cream and preserved cream, no samples were taken during the year.

(d) Cases in which the Regulations have not been complied with.

Milk	Penge	Contained 0.014 % boric acid.
Milk	Penge	„ 0.028 % „
Milk	Faversham	„ 0.022 % „

The following extracts from the reports of the district medical officers of health are of interest in connection with milk supply generally :—

Maidstone B.—The apportionment of certain areas to certain dairymen for milk supply in order to save transport, &c., has not been a success as regards quality and quantity of milk available.

Ramsgate B.—There was a shortage of milk for the borough during 1918. The majority of samples taken proved satisfactory. It is still difficult to obtain convictions for deficiency of fat owing to decisions of *Hunt v. Richardson* and *Grigg v. Smith*.

Rochester City.—Seventy-four samples of milk were taken for analysis during the year. Fifty-three of these proved to be genuine, and twenty-one were adulterated—giving a percentage of adulteration of 28·3.

Commenting upon these figures, Dr. Pritchett states :—

“Milk was the only article submitted for analysis during the year, and the percentage of adulteration of this article in 1917 was 23·8. The average rate of adulteration of all articles, over the preceeding ten years, is 13·2 per cent.

“The figures for 1918 are eminently unsatisfactory and amount to this : that out of every seven quantities of milk purchased by the public, two are not of the character and substance which they are declared to be, and for which payment is made. The persons who sell this inferior milk evidently find it a profitable pursuit, so profitable, in fact, as to enable them to face with perfect unconcern the prospect of being found out and mulcted in some utterly inadequate monetary fine.

“But quite apart from this method of robbery, and of far greater importance, is the danger to life and health which these immoral practices entail. Milk is the food par excellence of babies, young children and invalids. When a doctor orders a stated quantity of milk for one of these, he has made a mental estimate of the quantity of nutrition he desires his patient to take. The patient in two cases out of seven gets considerably less, and the doctor does not know it. He sees, therefore, many cases of protracted illness or convalescence, which he feels sure ought to have improved sooner, and occasionally he sees a patient die who, at the beginning of his illness, he felt confident ought to recover. The notorious uncleanness of cows' milk, as delivered to the public, is a sufficient danger, but when it is further vitiated by the secret and deliberate withdrawal of a large proportion of its nutritive qualities, it becomes a fluid more like a poison than a food. Returning to the persons who so shamelessly adulterate the milk they sell and who, no doubt, since they are without conscience in this respect, are not conspicuously careful with regard to cleanliness, it appears probable that a few terms of imprisonment might have a salutary effect, and it is to be hoped that, in view of the present state of affairs, the magistrates of the city will take a far more serious view of these offences than they have done in the past.”

Eight prosecutions were undertaken in connection with the supply of adulterated milk. Fines were inflicted in six cases, in one case costs were ordered to be paid, and one case was dismissed.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Few questions of particular interest are dealt with in the district reports, the majority of which, however, enumerate quantities of food of different descriptions condemned during the year.

Ramsgate B.—The carcasses and other portions condemned were sent to a chemical and glue works (controlled by the Ministry of Munitions) thereby serving a useful purpose, though being unfit for human consumption.

Sheerness U.—The meat entering the area during the year is practically confined to that obtained through the medium of the Government meat agent acting for the Ministry of Food, and is consigned to a local central body composed of all the butchers in the area, and known as the Sheerness and Isle of Sheppey Meat Association. The meat is distributed to the local members from a central source in the case of frozen meat, and in the case of live stock from a central slaughter-house recognised by the Government meat agent for the area as a Government slaughter-house. This centralisation and control of distribution has indirectly been of great service to the health department, and has resulted in the following meat having been condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

1,427 lbs. fresh beef (tubercular).

4,293 lbs. frozen imported beef.

184 lbs. pork (tubercular).

A similar arrangement is also in existence at Milton Regis and Sittingbourne.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Only a few comments are made by district medical officers of health concerning this question, and there appears to be no great cause for complaint at the present time. The Medway is polluted by several towns at or near the mouth of the river, but schemes of sewage disposal have been proposed and will, I hope, shortly be put in hand, which should remedy the condition considerably.

Milton Regis U.—The pollution of a stream by tannery refuse was detected and stopped.

East Ashford R.—Pollution of a stream occurs at Kennington, owing to the outfall of untreated sewage therein.

Cranbrook R.—The sewage of Cranbrook is discharged into the River Crane.

Hollingbourn R.—River pollution is taking place at Harrietsham, Hollingbourn, Leeds and Thurnham.

SANITATION OF HOPPER ENCAMPMENTS.

No observations of interest are made in the district reports. For the most part the regulations were followed satisfactorily.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

In a number of the districts the operation of the Act has been suspended during the war, and this cause has also resulted, in many instances, in strictly limiting the inspection of houses presenting, or likely to present, defects requiring urgent attention. The shortage of labour and the cost and shortage of materials are factors which must necessarily be taken into account in dealing with owners of property at the present time.

The County Council appointed a county sanitary inspector during the last quarter of 1914 to assist in the supervision of housing conditions of the rural districts, and in various other duties pertaining to sanitary administration.

At the time of writing he has just been demobilised from the Army, and will resume his activities at once.

HOUSING—In my last annual report (pages 60 to 74) I gave an exhaustive summary of the housing position in Kent, as elicited by the Local Government Board's communication to local sanitary authorities and by special enquiry. Table 25 shows the number of houses then stated to be required and the progress made, up to the early part of 1919, of schemes to meet the deficiency. It is extremely desirable that all obstacles to progress should be removed at an early date and a commencement made with the actual building of houses.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Many deficiencies exist, as dealt with in the last few preceding reports, but owing to war conditions there have again, necessarily, been few developments during the year.

The following are a few matters of interest :—

WATER SUPPLIES

Chatham B.—A new pumping station has been opened in connection with the water supply.

Sandwich B.—New pumping machinery for the water supply is under order.

TABLE 23.—Showing the number of houses inspected under, and for the purposes of, Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, in the Urban Districts of the County of Kent during 1918.

DISTRICT.	No. of dwelling-houses inspected.	Unfit for human habitation.	Representations made.	Closing orders made.	Defects remedied without closing orders.	Put into fit state after closing orders.
Ashford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beckenham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bexley	148	—	—	—	Defects remedied under P.H. Acts	—
Broadstairs and St. Peter's	12	1	1	1	7	—
Bromley (Borough) ...	32	2	2	—	18	—
Chatham (Borough) ...	146	10	10	10	8	3
Cheriton	7	—	—	—	—	—
Chislehurst	5	—	—	—	4	—
Dartford	387	—	—	—	141	—
Deal (Borough)	238	—	—	—	—	—
Dover (Borough)	86	5	5	5	57	2
Erith	265	—	—	—	32	—
Faversham (Borough) ...	2	2	2	—	—	—
Folkestone (Borough) ...	366	40	40	9	—	—
Footscray	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillingham (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravesend (Borough) ...	121	Only special inspections when suspended during the war	—	—	—	on service
Herne Bay	Operation of Act	—	—	—	—	—
Hythe (Borough)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydd (Borough)	23	5	—	—	5	—
Maidstone (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margate (Borough) ... *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton Regis	26	—	—	—	8	—
New Romney (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northfleet	1259	—	—	—	221	—
Penge	158	—	—	—	150	—
Queenborough (Borough) ...	40	—	—	—	1	—
Ramsgate (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester (City)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandgate	104	—	—	—	—	—
Sandwich (Borough) ...	8	—	—	—	8	—
Sevenoaks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheerness	824	18	—	—	10	—
Sittingbourne	654	—	—	—	—	—
Southborough	Cases dealt with	under P. H. Acts when necessary	—	—	—	—
Tenterden (Borough) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)	Cases dealt with	under P. H. Acts when necessary	—	—	—	—
Walmer	130	—	—	—	20	—
Whitstable	22	2	—	—	3	3
Wrotham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Urban	5063	85	60	25	693	8

TABLE 24.—Showing the number of houses inspected under, and for the purposes of, Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, in the Rural Districts of the County of Kent during 1918 :—

DISTRICT.				No. of dwelling-houses inspected.	Unfit for human habitation	Representations made.	Closing orders made.	Defects remedied without closing orders.	Put into fit state after closing orders.
Ashford, East	...	...	...	10	6	6	—	3	—
Ashford, West	...	...	...		Operation	of Act	suspen	ded during	g the war
Blean...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge	...	...	...	80	—	—	—	*	—
Bromley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cranbrook	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dartford	...	...	...	119	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	...	...	...	64	17	—	—	13	—
Eastry	...	...	...	9	9	—	—	6	—
Elham	..	...	...	27	—	—	—	1	—
Faversham	...	...	...	794	—	—	—	185	—
Hollingbourn	...	...	...	560	67	—	—	42	—
Hoo	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maidstone	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malling	...	...	...	220	—	—	—	33	—
Milton	...	...	...	533	—	—	—	—	—
Romney Marsh	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevenoaks	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheppey	...	...	...	80	—	—	—	20	—
Strood	...	...	...		Operation	of Act	suspen	ded during	g the war
Tenterden	...	...	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thanet	...	...	...	176	87	—	—	—	—
Tonbridge	...	...	...	Cases	dealt with	under P. H. Acts	when	necessary	
1918.	{	Total in Rural Dis-	tricts	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total in Urban Dis-	tricts	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total for County ..							
1917.	{	Total in Rural Dis-	tricts	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total in Urban Dis-	tricts	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total for County ...							

* Nearly all the houses inspected required repair, and such repairs were carried out so far as the available labour allowed.

TABLE 25.—Showing progress of Housing Schemes.

DISTRICT.	Houses required, as stated in Annual Report for 1918.	Observations of Medical Officer of Health at the beginning of 1919.
Ashford	?	A building scheme is under consideration.
Beckenham	?	Conditions <i>re</i> overcrowding etc., as in 1917. The council are giving consideration to this matter.
Bexley	?	The housing question is under consideration.
Broadstairs and St. Peter's Bromley (Borough)	Nil	The council are preparing a building scheme dealing probably with 100 houses, but the number is liable to extension. Building operations may start quite soon.
Chatham (Borough)	450	The subject is under consideration. It is imperative that a site or sites be acquired for the erection of dwellings, so that the clearance of slum property can be proceeded with.
Cheriton	?	
Chislehurst	?	
Dartford	502	The council have provisionally agreed to purchase about 60 acres of land for the erection of houses for the working classes. The proposal has been submitted for Government approval.
Deal (Borough)	Nil	The council propose erecting houses and are endeavouring to find suitable site or sites.
Dover (Borough)	?	The council have obtained the Government's revision of a scheme for the provision of 90 houses (of which only 24 have yet been built). The matter is still under consideration by the council and a housing committee.
Erith	1,000	This matter is under consideration at the present time.
Faversham (Borough)	400	
Folkestone (Borough)	150	A scheme is being prepared and a site has been selected, comprising 21 acres, for the erection of 150 houses, to be commenced as soon as possession is obtained.
Footscray	Nil	No material change, as no houses have been built. The council are considering plans to build a few more.
Gillingham (Borough)	500	73 acres of land have already been purchased for the erection of houses.
Gravesend (Borough)	55	No scheme has been considered necessary.
Herne Bay	Nil	
Hythe (Borough)	55	
Lydd (Borough)	50	Plans have been approved for the laying out of land and erection of 170 houses, and steps are being taken for acquiring sites for the erection of a further 230 houses.
Maidstone (Borough)	200	200 houses to be built.
Margate (Borough)	150	A scheme for 50 houses is in contemplation. The matter is now pending the approval of the Ministry of Health.
Milton Regis	50	
New Romney (Borough)	Nil	
Northfleet	100	A scheme has been decided upon and approval of a loan is now awaited from the Ministry of Health after an enquiry held in March last. Work is to commence immediately permission to raise the loan is received. Option to purchase an estate (on which to erect about 140 workmen's dwellings) has been kept alive since 1913.
Penge	Nil	
Queenborough (Borough)	150	A site has been chosen and plans are being got out.
Ramsgate (Borough)	?	The corporation are considering future needs and have appointed a sub-committee to consider the question.

Rochester (City) ...	500	The corporation has acquired certain sites for building, and is negotiating for others. No scheme has yet been submitted to the Ministry of Health, and no building has actually started.
Sandgate ...	No return	A scheme is under consideration in place of one which was not approved by the Government.
Sandwich (Borough) ...	No return	A scheme is under consideration and sites have been inspected and reported upon.
Sevenoaks ...	100	24 acres of land have been purchased and sanction received for the erection of 60 cottages.
Sheerness ...	?	Overcrowding exists, and houses are required, but uncertainty with regard to reduction of dockyard staff is the reason given for not proceeding with a scheme immediately.
Sittingbourne ...	50	A scheme for 50 houses is in hand, and plans are being prepared.
Southborough ...	Nil	No housing scheme is contemplated.
Tenterden (Borough) ...	?	The council are considering the matter, but additional housing is not urgent in this district.
Tunbridge ...	70	A site has been purchased for the erection of 54 houses. Plans have been passed and a loan sanctioned.
Tunbridge Wells (Borough) ...	Nil	About four acres of ground are being bought and it is proposed to build 30 houses instead of 20.
Walmer ...	?	
Whitstable... ..	Nil	
Wrotham ...	20	
Ashford, East ...	142	Proposals are at present before the district council to acquire sites for the erection of some 350 houses for the working classes.
Ashford, West ...	?	No scheme has yet been prepared. One site has been bought, others are under consideration, and the council hope soon to formulate a scheme.
Blean ...	?	Plans are in course of preparation for the erection of about 34 houses.
Bridge ...	50	A scheme is being prepared for the provision of the houses required.
Bromley ...	50	
Cranbrook ...	9	
Dartford ..	310	
Dover ...	Nil	Schemes have been discussed, and a surveyor will be engaged to superintend the work. In some parishes the figures previously given of the number of houses required will be largely exceeded.
Eastry ...	?	The matter is under consideration.
Elham ...	80	The matter is under consideration.
Faversham ...	167	The matter is under consideration.
Hollingbourn ...	?	
Hoo... ..	153	
Maidstone ...	Nil	A special committee is engaged in inspecting sites, securing options, appointing architect, etc.
Malling ...	244	50 houses may be required and the matter is under consideration.
Milton ...	?	
Romney Marsh ...	Nil	
Sevenoaks ...	127	
Sheppey ...	Nil	
Strood ...	?	The council have considered this question, and have collected information as to actual shortage. No scheme has yet been formulated.
Tenterden ...	?	
Thanet ...	54	It has been decided to proceed at once with schemes for providing new houses in the various [parishes.
Tonbridge ...	72	A site has been decided upon for houses urgently required.

Sheerness U.—The water supply is intermittent. The service pipes are defective, and pass through sewage-contaminated ground. This danger is known to the district council, who are proceeding to the necessary improvements, but everything has been held up by the war. The council are being urged to expedite this urgently-needed sanitary provision.

Whitstable U.—The presence of oxide of iron causes, at times, some discolouration of the water, which is supplied by the Whitstable Water Company.

Bromley R.—An extension of the main is very necessary at the Aperfield Court Building Estate, Biggin Hill.

Faversham R.—Water mains should be extended to Conyer (near Teynham). The Mid Kent Water Company will not at present undertake the work.

Hoo R.—A water supply is needed at Grain. There was a shortage during the early part of 1919, owing to the breakdown of the supply at the Fort, but this is now working.

Milton R.—The water mains in some parishes might be extended with advantage, but the matter is not urgent.

Romney Marsh R.—A water supply is badly needed at Dymchurch.

Sheppey R.—The water supply is not satisfactory.

I have recently investigated the conditions in Dymchurch and Sheppey, and have made recommendations which, I hope, will result in satisfactory supplies of water being forthcoming in the near future.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Bexley U.—A scheme for sewerage certain portions of the district has been prepared, with a view to work being carried out as soon as possible after the end of the war.

Broadstairs U.—An extension of main drainage for the added area is under consideration.

Dover B.—A portion of River requires sewerage, the present system of excreta disposal having caused many complaints.

Folkestone B.—The sewer outfall still remains in the same unsatisfactory position.

Gravesend B.—Complaints have been made of the number of cesspools overflowing at one time. Owing to the depletion of the staff by war service there has been great difficulty in coping with the work, but with demobilization this already has improved.

New Romney B.—General drainage is needed for the district.

Rochester City.—Great trouble continues to be experienced from the overflowing of the cesspools in wet weather.

Sandwich B.—A new scheme of drainage and sewerage has been held up by the war, and there were no developments during the year.

Sheerness U.—The sewers are inadequate and defective. No treatment is practised. The condition is known to the district council, who are being urged to remedy it. The matter is urgent.

Wrotham U.—Many complaints have been received with regard to drainage and sewerage. The system is as much needed as ever. Complaints of over-flowing cesspools are frequent. A motor pump has been obtained during the year, which eases the situation somewhat.

Bromley R.—Main drainage for Keston and West Wickham is still urgently needed

Cranbrook R.—The main sewer outfall at Sissinghurst has been extended for a distance of 150 feet.

Dartford R.—There is urgent need for sewerage at Stone and Swanscombe, the present system of cesspools and cesspool emptying being most unsatisfactory. A sewerage system will probably be adopted.

Elham R.—The sewerage of Lyminge is still under consideration.

Faversham R.—Main drainage is wanted for Greenstreet, and parts of Teynham and Ospringe.

Hollingbourn R.—Sewerage is needed at Hollingbourn, Harrietsham, Ware Street, Thurnham and Leeds.

Milton R.—Sewerage of Rainham parish is still required.

Strood R.—Nothing was done during the year to extend the drainage system. A main-drainage system would make for the betterment of the district—this relates particularly to Cliffe, Higham, Frindsbury and Cuxton. During the year complaints were numerous, chiefly relating to overflowing cesspools. In the low-lying parts of Cuxton and Cliffe, cesspools fill almost as fast as they are emptied, and Dr. Flood is of opinion that nothing short of main drainage can permanently remedy this. The difficulty in obtaining labour to empty cesspools appears to increase year by year, and now the price asked in many cases is prohibitive.

Tonbridge R.—There were no developments during 1918, but the hamlet of Blackhurst should be sewered.

SCAVENGING.

My report for 1915 contained full details of the arrangements existing in each district in the county under this heading, and very few developments have taken place since then on account of the war. I append extracts from some district reports in this connection :—

Bromley B.—House-refuse was collected, and used to plough into farm land, owing to the destructor not being used as a result of the war. The destructor was re-started early in 1919.

Gillingham B.—Two electric dust vans for scavenging are on order. Difficulty has been experienced at times in providing men and horses for this work.

Hythe B.—Scavenging has been re-organised during the year, with satisfactory results.

Northfleet U.—The council has now purchased horses and dust-carts, and removes dust, &c., directly instead of through a contractor.

Sandgate U.—The medical officer of health reports that there is a lack of proper sanitary dustbins.

Sheerness U.—Owing to shortage of labour, &c., scavenging has been inadequate. The council will re-establish pre-war conditions in the near future.

Walmer U.—Scavenging is now done by the council's staff, but great difficulty is experienced in disposing of the refuse. The council will probably revert to the contract system, and it is hoped later on to instal a refuse destructor.

East Ashford R.—There were frequent complaints and trouble in maintaining a satisfactory service as regards scavenging, owing to labour and allied difficulties.

Blean R.—An increase of staff is needed to deal with cesspools at Sturry and Westbere.

Bridge R.—Great difficulty has been experienced in getting tenders for scavenging.

Dartford R.—The new system of scavenging (twice a week in Stone and Swanscombe and once a week in the outlying parishes) has proved highly satisfactory. There is urgent need for a change in Crayford, and the adoption of a more frequent emptying of the ashbins. The cost would not be greater.

Elham R.—Some difficulty has been experienced with the scavenging of Lyminge and Elham.

Faversham R.—Scavenging is unsatisfactory at Teynham and Lynsted, but is being attended to

Hollingbourn R.—Scavenging is urgently needed at Sutton Valence, Leeds, Lenham, Harrietsham, Hollingbourn and Headcorn.

Hoo R.—Several complaints respecting scavenging were received, in consequence of shortage of labour and consequent inability of the contractors to get through the work ; no night work is allowed. There is an improvement in this respect since the armistice.

Sevenoaks R.—Complaints were received respecting a large accumulation of refuse at Marlpit Hill, Edenbridge. This accumulation was disposed of, the fencing was repaired, and notice boards were erected prohibiting the deposit of refuse.

Thanet R.—There were several complaints at Westgate and Birchington of neglect on the contractors' part to remove refuse periodically, owing to shortage of labour. The contractors were strenuously urged to give better service, and an improvement was made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

The appended summaries on pages 77f and 77g show the various adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations which are in force in each of the urban and rural districts of the County of Kent.

New Bye-laws are stated by the medical officers of health to be needed in the following districts :—

Folkestone U.—Revision of the building bye-laws is needed ; there is also need for bye-laws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings.

Gillingham B.—Slaughter-house bye-laws are under consideration.

Cranbrook R.—Bye-laws are needed for the enforcing of paving around cottages.

TABLE 26.—In regard to Births and Deaths; Zymotic, Phthisis and Infantile Mortality; and Incidence of Searlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever—showing the amount of the rate above or below the Urban District average for the years 1918, 1917 and the five years' average 1912–1916, in each Urban District in the County of Kent.

DISTRICT.	Birth Rate.			Death Rate.			Zymotic Death Rate.			Phthisis Death Rate.			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.			Incidence Rate of Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population.								
	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.
Ashford	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.45	0.13	0.17	10	18	7	0.44	0.36	0.40	0.58	1.52	1.12	0.16	0.16	0.81
Beckenham	5.7	5.3	2.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	0.06	0.29	0.25	0.38	0.25	0.28	14	26	16	0.39	0.64	0.85	0.29	1.10	0.27	0.08	0.01	0.15
Bexley	3.8	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.03	0.22	0.08	0.44	0.06	0.22	6	8	14	0.30	0.84	2.19	0.11	1.11	1.13	0.10	0.11	0.26
Broadstairs and St. Peter's...	6.4	6.1	8.1	0.2	0.9	2.8	0.42	0.09	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.11	10	35	39	0.13	0.93	0.44	0.30	0.89	0.21	0.15	0.02	0.13
Bromley (Borough)...	4.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.16	0.39	0.21	0.38	0.31	0.14	7	7	12	0.42	0.51	0.23	0.15	0.56	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.23
Chatham (Borough) ...	2.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	1.4	2.4	0.14	0.40	0.55	0.35	0.19	0.42	8	15	24	1.09	0.28	0.13	0.89	0.75	1.54	0.09	0.10	0.01
Cheriton	11.3	9.2	4.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.50	0.45	0.87	0.56	0.34	0.15	9	20	15	0.67	0.81	2.00	0.77	1.09	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.28
Chislehurst	4.6	4.5	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	0.49	0.03	0.35	0.54	0.71	0.31	36	35	28	0.57	0.31	1.37	0.11	1.07	1.02	0.22	0.03	0.14
Dartford	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.91	0.21	0.10	0.35	0.06	0.17	8	30	0	0.27	0.31	1.73	8.44	3.84	0.93	0.22	0.42	0.11
Deal (Borough)	6.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.54	0.04	0.15	0.05	0.22	0.05	34	9	0	0.48	0.24	0.50	1.42	1.58	1.62	0.05	0.05	0.10
Dover (Borough)	3.3	4.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.16	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.11	25	20	9	0.88	0.77	0.14	0.05	0.84	0.26	0.15	0.13	0.22
Erith	0.8	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.3	1.4	0.12	0.02	0.27	0.05	0.12	0.07	4	20	7	0.70	0.11	2.71	1.10	0.02	0.33	0.05	0.06	0.02
Faversham (Borough) ..	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.36	0.81	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.10	1	13	1	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.79	0.34	1.80	0.05	0.07	0.07
Folkestone (Borough) ...	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.32	0.14	0.10	0.17	0.06	0.12	11	2	3	1.03	0.03	0.51	0.98	0.24	0.38	0.11	0.12	0.15
Footscray	3.5	2.3	4.2	4.8	5.3	3.0	0.74	0.03	0.20	0.69	0.38	0.43	42	28	19	0.92	0.67	1.02	1.81	13.89	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.26
Gillingham (Borough) ...	3.2	2.9	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.20	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.11	7	5	2	2.78	1.29	1.07	0.90	0.85	0.39	0.08	0.06	0.11
Gravesend (Borough) ...	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.92	0.27	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.13	1	20	2	0.51	0.05	0.36	0.30	0.49	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09
Herne Bay	0.3	2.6	4.7	1.7	3.8	0.4	0.11	0.21	0.29	0.08	0.39	0.22	24	11	16	0.04	1.02	0.52	2.20	1.23	1.26	0.15	0.01	0.15
Hythe (Borough)	1.7	5.0	0.8	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.74	0.20	0.35	0.36	0.11	0.21	1	20	9	0.91	1.53	0.01	2.98	1.46	1.46	0.15	0.01	0.25
Lydd (Borough)	0.9	0.8	2.9	6.8	0.8	2.1	0.32	0.65	0.46	1.20	0.21	0.07	34	61	19	4.42	0.24	1.41	0.89	0.75	1.98	0.15	0.16	0.28
Maidstone (Borough) ...	0.7	1.0	0.2	2.5	2.2	1.4	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.84	0.35	0.34	0	11	1	1.02	0.87	0.21	0.44	0.78	0.99	0.48	0.20	0.25
Margate (Borough)	5.6	4.8	5.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.05	0.39	0.12	38	35	4	2.77	0.12	0.92	2.83	1.30	0.69	0.09	0.00	0.02
Milton Regis	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.53	1.00	0.00	0.35	0.29	0.13	14	10	11	1.22	0.03	1.22	1.44	2.80	0.55	0.15	0.14	0.06
New Romney (Borough) ...	1.0	3.6	3.1	5.4	0.5	1.6	0.74	0.65	0.05	0.55	1.05	0.16	28	30	21	1.38	1.17	1.51	0.99	0.04	0.77	0.15	0.71	0.28
Northfleet	2.0	0.8	6.6	4.7	0.5	1.1	1.71	1.34	0.32	0.59	0.40	0.03	10	22	9	0.41	0.60	0.44	3.70	2.85	0.77	0.23	0.73	0.09
Penge	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.04	0.02	9	6	4	0.18	0.19	1.27	0.96	0.75	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.22
Queenborough (Borough) ...	8.2	7.4	8.6	5.1	3.2	2.0	0.05	0.39	0.82	1.20	1.05	0.39	5	24	8	1.03	7.77	1.19	2.74	3.12	0.31	0.15	0.19	0.12
Ramsgate (Borough)	1.8	1.4	1.5	4.6	5.2	1.8	0.39	0.20	0.01	0.82	0.93	0.20	37	21	10	0.86	0.51	1.09	0.08	0.14	0.65	0.15	0.11	0.05
Rochester (City)	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.06	0.26	0.15	0.07	0.18	0.06	8	5	1	0.28	0.08	0.56	0.62	0.30	1.06	0.11	0.05	0.57
Sandgate	13.7	0.7	9.2	4.8	2.7	2.0	0.74	0.65	0.05	1.20	0.52	0.44	16	0	11	1.38	0.00	1.83	1.72	1.10	1.52	0.15	0.16	0.28
Sandwich (Borough)	2.6	4.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.74	3.15	0.24	0.39	0.48	0.12	56	31	0	1.38	1.17	2.55	1.12	1.05	1.53	0.15	0.16	0.14
Sevenoaks	3.5	3.7	4.1	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.26	0.08	0.42	0.23	0.50	0.16	48	31	18	0.66	0.80	0.42	1.36	1.32	1.33	0.03	0.03	0.26
Sheerness	1.2	3.9	4.2	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.02	0.15	0.24	0.12	0.08	0.14	26	6	4	0.53	0.50	0.90	0.73	0.63	0.92	0.42	0.37	0.59
Sittingbourne	3.2	0.4	4.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.22	0.69	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.19	33	19	8	0.48	0.05	1.74	0.97	3.28	0.67	0.15	0.09	0.15
Southborough	3.3	2.5	1.0	4.4	3.2	1.2	0.07	0.49	0.05	0.04	0.19	0.19	14	19	5	1.05	1.17	1.74	0.75	0.89	2.04	0.02	0.16	0.25
Tenterden (Borough)	4.0	2.4	3.3	6.8	0.4	0.9	0.40	0.65	0.35	0.30	0.17	0.52	11	26	15	1.38	0.83	0.78	2.32	1.69	1.82	0.15	0.16	0.28
Tonbridge	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.10	0.49	0.35	0.07	0.19	0.06	28	17	12	0.82	0.13	0.08	1.00	0.47	0.77	0.07	0.16	0.01
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)	5.2	6.0	5.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.18	0.48	0.29	0.14	0.08	0.13	23	2	12	0.60	0.77	2.10	1.00	0.38	0.42	0.10	0.09	0.19
Walmer	1.3	1.7	4.8	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.74	0.37	0.58	0.37	0.29	0.51	65	26	22	0.66	2.47	0.83	1.42	1.69	1.67	0.15	0.16	0.19
Whitstable	0.6	1.3	1.6	4.5	1.3	0.2	0.19	0.51	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.18	43	50	4	0.26	0.18	0.55	1.03	1.15	2.95	0.15	0.16	0.00
Wrotham	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.46	0.17	0.68	0.47	0.18	0.39	14	99	26	1.38	1.17	2.06	0.09	0.32	1.36	0.40	0.16	0.14
Average rates of the 41 Urban Districts	17.2	17.6	20.3	16.4	14.2	12.4	0.74	0.65	0.77	1.20	1.05	0.91	80	86	81	1.38	1.17	2.89	1.72	1.69	2.06	0.15	0.16	0.28

The figures printed in red represent the balance of the rate above the rate for the aggregate Urban Districts, and the figures in black the balance of the rate below the average.

(The actual rate is obtained by adding or deducting the figures shewn, to or from the average rates given in the last line).

TABLE 27.—In regard to Births and Deaths; Zymotic, Phthisis and Infantile Mortality; and Incidence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever—showing the amount of the rate above or below the Rural District average for the years 1918, 1917 and the five years' average 1912–1916, in each Rural District in the County of Kent.

DISTRICT.	Birth Rate.			Death Rate.			Zymotic Death Rate.			Phthisis Death Rate.			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.			Cases of Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population.								
																Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.			Enteric Fever.		
	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.	1918.	1917.	Aver. 1912–1916.
Ashford, East	0·5	0·2	0·4	1·5	0·2	0·1	0·16	0·15	0·09	0·39	0·49	0·20	6	2	1	0·62	0·63	1·09	1·23	1·01	0·40	0·29	0·11	0·08
Ashford, West	1·7	0·9	3·8	2·2	0·6	0·4	0·19	0·63	0·07	0·16	0·13	0·06	24	51	17	0·94	0·71	0·41	0·00	0·62	0·37	0·05	0·13	0·14
Blean... ..	1·3	2·2	1·6	0·6	3·5	0·4	0·24	0·17	0·22	0·44	0·79	0·05	17	23	26	0·47	1·02	0·74	0·54	0·79	0·09	0·10	0·13	0·00
Bridge	2·3	0·9	0·6	3·4	2·0	0·0	0·11	0·19	0·06	0·01	0·00	0·09	1	16	19	0·65	0·42	0·28	0·42	0·20	0·54	0·88	0·09	0·08
Bromley	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·40	0·60	0·05	0·07	0·40	0·14	8	24	19	0·53	0·15	0·89	0·49	0·61	0·56	0·10	0·08	0·02
Cranbrook	4·9	2·5	1·9	1·7	1·1	0·1	0·18	0·44	0·17	0·27	0·26	0·38	10	8	5	0·63	0·81	1·21	1·63	0·75	0·56	0·10	0·03	0·07
Dartford	3·2	3·0	2·4	0·5	2·0	0·1	0·45	0·28	0·16	0·36	0·07	0·11	3	8	5	0·65	0·91	0·88	2·38	1·84	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·11
Dover	4·6	1·5	2·1	0·4	0·2	0·0	0·07	0·14	0·09	0·52	0·26	0·20	13	12	3	0·61	0·56	0·33	1·00	0·14	0·93	0·06	0·13	0·08
Eastry	1·8	0·7	0·2	2·1	0·4	0·1	0·13	0·19	0·17	0·12	0·12	0·01	3	35	3	0·18	0·38	0·46	0·71	0·91	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·11
Ellham	3·2	0·3	4·2	0·4	4·3	0·5	0·55	0·63	0·23	0·75	0·06	0·22	22	24	12	0·65	0·85	0·35	1·47	0·96	1·46	0·10	0·13	0·05
Faversham	3·8	3·0	2·3	1·0	0·6	1·2	0·17	0·33	0·13	0·12	0·25	0·16	3	14	1	0·14	0·89	0·04	0·70	0·69	3·25	0·10	0·10	0·17
Hollingbourn	3·5	3·1	1·2	0·0	2·1	0·4	0·28	0·63	0·08	0·05	0·09	0·02	6	7	0	0·82	0·54	0·15	0·99	0·85	0·60	0·10	0·03	0·09
Hoo	2·4	7·8	6·0	0·5	2·9	1·2	0·19	0·38	0·01	0·46	0·07	0·47	54	49	4	0·35	1·18	0·00	0·39	0·89	0·91	0·15	0·13	0·09
Maidstone	2·3	1·2	0·3	2·0	0·6	1·1	0·27	0·07	0·25	0·40	0·17	0·21	11	13	11	0·64	0·00	0·50	0·31	0·84	0·34	0·03	0·15	0·14
Malling	0·3	0·6	1·6	1·2	0·9	0·6	0·07	0·13	0·02	0·67	0·12	0·03	8	4	2	0·20	0·20	2·08	0·10	0·50	0·03	0·05	0·21	0·07
Milton	0·3	1·6	1·6	0·4	0·7	0·0	0·39	0·02	0·06	0·21	0·33	0·07	6	3	3	0·53	1·08	0·07	0·25	0·38	1·12	0·01	0·13	0·04
Romney Marsh	0·9	3·1	0·6	0·4	4·6	0·1	0·55	0·63	0·16	0·73	0·98	0·77	38	21	2	1·09	0·49	1·56	1·62	0·10	1·51	0·10	0·13	0·05
Sevenoaks	2·6	3·1	1·9	2·5	0·2	0·7	0·08	0·04	0·26	0·20	0·17	0·08	6	26	12	0·67	0·34	0·54	0·27	0·17	1·73	0·05	0·13	0·10
Sheppey	2·0	5·2	1·6	6·5	4·0	0·9	0·01	0·09	0·22	0·83	0·73	0·30	19	0	5	0·01	0·61	0·79	1·35	0·22	1·52	0·10	0·41	0·22
Strood	0·4	2·4	3·1	0·6	0·9	0·1	0·15	0·08	0·30	0·14	0·24	0·03	9	32	7	0·04	0·36	0·86	0·57	0·44	0·36	0·03	0·06	0·60
Tenterden	5·2	0·2	0·9	0·4	1·1	1·0	0·17	0·05	0·40	0·43	0·29	0·03	16	35	11	1·09	0·98	1·75	1·24	0·51	1·08	0·10	0·13	0·12
Thanet	0·1	3·4	4·9	0·4	2·5	0·7	0·10	0·40	0·00	0·64	0·34	0·05	16	25	15	0·44	0·50	0·38	0·33	0·33	1·33	0·10	0·01	0·06
Tonbridge	1·1	3·7	1·4	0·1	2·6	0·3	0·04	0·43	0·09	0·19	0·97	0·02	4	14	6	0·34	0·73	0·19	0·84	0·37	0·29	0·03	0·06	0·07
Average rates of the 23 Rural Districts	17·3	17·1	19·8	15·7	13·8	11·4	0·55	0·63	0·60	1·08	0·98	0·87	69	77	75	1·09	1·18	2·44	1·62	1·40	1·81	0·10	0·13	0·19

The figures printed in red type represent the balance of the rate above the rate for the aggregate Rural Districts, the figures in black the balance of the rate below the average.
(The actual rate is obtained by adding or deducting the figures shown to or from the average rates given in the last line).

TABLE 28.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE **URBAN DISTRICTS** OF THE COUNTY OF KENT
DURING THE YEAR 1918 (EXCLUDING NAVAL AND MILITARY DEATHS).

District.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea, &c. (Under 2 years).	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever.	Con genital Debility, &c.	Violence, apart from Suicide.	Suicide.	Other defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.	Special Causes (included above). Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Polio myelitis.	Plague.
Ashford ...	3	...	...	...	5	2	42	...	11	3	5	14	2	2	23	17	9	4	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	2	...	66	...	...	...	...
Beckenham ...	2	...	...	1	10	3	66	1	27	5	12	52	...	2	30	24	29	4	4	3	...	...	15	...	1	13	4	2	96	...	2	...	...
Bexley ...	...	...	3	1	4	4	62	1	18	1	3	21	...	2	27	20	13	3	3	1	4	...	3	2	2	15	6	...	53	...	...	...	...
Broadstairs and St. Peter's ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	6	2	1	9	...	...	11	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	39	1	...	...	...
Bromley (Borough)...	...	...	4	1	2	8	62	2	29	2	7	56	...	3	43	21	21	7	3	1	2	...	7	2	4	15	11	2	104	1	1	...	...
Chatham (Borough)...	1	...	13	2	6	1	194	...	65	7	3	16	...	3	69	57	45	4	10	1	4	...	7	1	2	26	20	6	155	4	1	...	...
Cheriton ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	3	1	2	8	...	...	7	6	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	8	1	...	14	...	...	...	...
Chislehurst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	6	2	2	10	...	...	14	6	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	27	...	...	...	...
Dartford ...	...	...	4	1	2	25	106	1	38	...	3	32	...	1	27	12	24	4	4	4	...	...	7	1	...	13	7	...	65	...	...	...	...
Deal (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	14	...	2	18	1	1	15	15	16	3	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	5	1	1	46	2	...	...	...
Dover (Borough)	...	...	...	...	1	14	90	1	41	4	10	44	4	4	33	34	23	2	5	2	6	...	10	3	1	18	17	1	153	2	2	...	...
Erith ...	1	...	6	...	9	1	70	1	42	4	6	31	1	4	47	29	59	4	3	4	...	...	7	...	1	16	13	...	75	1	...	...	...
Faversham (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	16	1	1	20	...	1	10	10	12	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	8	6	...	43	2	...	...	...
Folkestone (Borough)	1	...	1	1	4	1	59	1	44	6	12	50	1	2	51	21	26	6	4	1	1	...	3	1	1	17	15	...	131	...	1	...	...
Footscray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	...	21	1	1	5	5	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	22	...	1	...	...
Gillingham (Borough)	2	...	3	1	8	3	107	1	64	2	8	49	...	2	55	26	65	11	6	4	1	...	13	...	2	28	10	6	189	3	...	...	...
Gravesend (Borough)	...	...	23	...	4	15	75	...	41	6	4	32	...	2	31	18	27	3	4	3	2	...	6	...	...	11	11	5	112	3	...	...	...
Herne Bay ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	8	...	...	10	...	1	8	5	7	...	1	2	1	...	6	...	1	6	4	2	27	...	...	...	...
Hythe (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	6	2	...	12	...	...	10	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	6	...	2	21	...	...	...	...
Lydd (Borough)	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	1	...	...	...
Maidstone (Borough)	...	...	2	...	5	2	115	...	70	5	3	53	1	5	62	33	47	5	6	1	4	...	14	...	3	17	10	2	110	2	...	...	...
Margate (Borough)...	2	...	...	1	1	7	63	1	22	6	3	31	1	3	27	11	18	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	15	6	2	86	...	...	...	...
Milton Regis ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	3	5	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	24	...	...	1	...
New Romney (Borough)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	2	...	...	...
Northfleet ...	1	...	10	...	5	13	55	...	27	2	2	17	...	1	10	20	39	5	4	2	...	...	10	...	...	6	5	...	50	...	...	...	...
Penge ...	...	...	1	...	10	1	59	...	24	4	6	27	...	...	31	16	34	3	2	1	1	...	6	2	...	13	5	...	94	...	...	...	...
Queenborough (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Ramsgate (Borough)	...	...	16	...	...	...	53	...	44	3	2	34	1	3	35	18	27	4	6	2	1	...	6	...	...	18	2	3	123	7	1	1	...
Rochester (City)	...	...	10	...	4	...	108	1	40	4	3	31	1	2	33	39	26	9	5	4	1	...	11	...	2	22	13	...	101	1	...	1	1
Sandgate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Sandwich (Borough)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	20	1	...	...	...
Sevenoaks ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	25	...	9	1	...	21	...	...	11	3	9	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	...	...
Sheerness ...	3	...	15	...	2	2	43	...	21	1	1	12	1	...	19	9	25	1	3	...	1	1	4	...	1	13	5	2	74	5	...	...	...
Sittingbourne ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	...	12	1	3	12	...	...	10	3	9	1	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
Southborough ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	19	...	8	2	...	15	...	...	14	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	37	...	...	...	...
Tenterden (Borough)	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	3	2	...	8	...	...	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	22	...	...	...	...
Tonbridge ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	33	...	18	1	5	17	...	2	20	12	13	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	9	9	2	65	3	1	...	...
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)...	1	...	10	...	6	1	102	...	38	4	13	67	...	1	51	22	22	4	...	8	2	1	12	...	2	19	7	2	145	1	...	...	...
Walmer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	...
Whitstable ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	32	...	9	1	...	21	...	...	18	16	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	4	...	38	...	...	...	...
Wrotham ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	5	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	19	1	1	...	...
Total Urban ...	20	...	130	11	101	109	1906	12	848	86	125	923	15	50	891	575	718	104	94	53	41	2	200	13	29	385	210	45	2581	45	11	4	1

TABLE 29. SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE **RURAL DISTRICTS** OF THE COUNTY OF KENT
DURING THE YEAR 1918 (EXCLUDING NAVAL AND MILITARY DEATHS).

District.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Influenza	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculous Meningitis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Rheumatic Fever	Meningitis	Organic Heart Disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory Diseases	Diarrhoea, &c. (Under 2 years)	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Puerperal Fever	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	Congenital Debility, &c.	Violence, apart from Suicide.	Snicide	Other defined Diseases	Causes ill-defined or unknown	Special Causes (included above) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis.	Plague.
Ashford, East ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	20	...	10	3	3	21	...	1	17	11	7	2	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	69	3	...	...	...
Ashford, West...	...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	7	...	1	11	...	...	17	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	4	1	37	...	...	...	...
Blean ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	21	...	11	...	3	9	1	...	9	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	3	25	...	...	...	...
Bridge ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	32	...	11	...	5	18	...	...	26	6	12	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	2	43	...	...	...	...
Bromley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	...	23	1	6	35	...	1	21	19	30	4	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	16	3	4	74	...	...	...	...
Cranbrook ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	36	...	10	...	5	16	...	1	37	5	12	3	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	4	...	1	43	...	1	...	...
Dartford ...	1	...	3	1	3	28	173	...	33	3	9	59	1	5	62	44	53	7	5	6	1	...	7	1	1	27	17	6	105	3	...	1	...
Dover ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	4	...	4	15	...	1	9	3	9	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	2	...	32	...	...	...	...
Eastry ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	22	...	13	2	1	11	2	2	18	10	9	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	9	1	2	51	...	...	1	...
Elham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	14	1	1	12	1	2	9	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	30	1	...	...	...
Faversham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	14	1	2	14	1	...	14	8	18	2	5	1	...	...	3	...	2	7	3	1	57	2	...	1	...
Hollingbourn ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	13	...	3	15	...	4	25	9	3	...	2	1	2	...	7	...	...	8	3	1	49	...	...	...	...
Hoo ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	...	7	1	1	5	1	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	17	...	...	...	...
Maidstone ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	24	1	4	21	...	1	37	23	11	2	3	5	...	...	4	...	2	7	2	1	69	1	...	...	...
Malling...	...	...	4	...	4	4	58	...	41	6	4	27	...	2	28	17	33	5	1	1	...	...	11	...	1	8	9	2	84	4	...	...	...
Milton ...	...	...	...	...	9	1	30	...	17	...	1	10	...	2	9	4	10	4	1	2	1	...	12	...	1	1	4	2	58	...	...	1	...
Romney Marsh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	12	...	...	...	...
Sevenoaks ...	...	...	2	...	2	2	41	...	21	6	3	23	...	...	31	20	16	7	4	...	2	...	7	1	...	9	2	...	81	3	...	...	...
Sheppey ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	2	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
Strood ...	...	...	4	1	2	1	52	1	15	...	6	18	1	2	14	9	17	1	2	1	1	...	12	...	1	6	4	2	57	2	...	...	1
Tenterden ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	9	1	...	7	1	...	14	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	26	...	...	...	...
Thanet ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	13	...	15	2	2	5	...	...	12	8	8	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	5	2	...	34	...	...	...	...
Tonbridge ...	2	...	2	...	2	1	52	...	22	...	4	26	...	...	22	13	14	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	4	1	60	1	...	...	...
Total in Rural Districts ...	6	...	21	3	34	50	813	1	336	29	70	385	9	24	437	235	282	48	38	22	16	...	106	4	11	152	79	33	1118	21	1	4	1
Total in Urban Districts ..	20	...	130	11	101	109	1906	12	848	86	125	923	15	50	891	575	718	104	94	53	41	2	200	13	29	385	210	45	2581	45	11	4	1
Total for County ...	26	...	151	14	135	159	2719	13	1184	115	195	1308	24	74	1328	810	1000	152	132	75	57	2	306	17	40	537	289	78	3699	66	12	8	2

TABLE 30.—Showing Ages at Death in the **Aggregate Urban** and the **Aggregate Rural Districts** in the County of Kent during the Year 1918 (excluding Naval and Military Deaths).

Age.	Sex.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer—Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever.	Congenital Debility, &c.	Violence apart from Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.	
Aggregate Urban Districts.																																
Under 1 year	M.	...	...	18	...	17	...	26	...	3	4	8	...	1	6	...	55	49	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	12	...	96	2	
	F.	...	...	8	...	17	...	17	1	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	27	54	2	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	152	12	...	54	2	
1 year and under 2 years	M.	...	...	27	...	16	5	24	...	...	9	4	1	...	2	...	20	37	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	3	
	F.	...	...	17	...	23	1	28	...	1	6	8	...	...	3	...	7	46	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	14	...	
2 years and under 5 years	M.	...	...	31	...	9	21	60	...	4	13	10	...	...	5	...	12	38	5	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	11	...
	F.	...	...	16	2	15	23	62	...	4	8	4	1	...	1	...	7	42	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	9	...
5 years and under 15 years	M.	3	...	8	2	2	24	94	...	18	13	11	3	4	5	5	2	25	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	20	...	24	2
	F.	2	...	4	4	1	30	119	...	30	12	9	...	...	5	7	2	27	3	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	6	...	29	1
15 years and under 25 years	M.	3	...	...	...	...	1	110	...	76	4	15	...	2	1	9	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	1	21	...
	F.	3	...	...	2	1	3	211	...	101	4	6	1	...	4	12	1	31	1	2	5	...	...	...	4	3	5	2	6	1	25	2
25 years and under 45 years	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	1	194	1	9	18	...	4	34	6	59	6	3	9	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	22	7	86	1
	F.	5	...	1	1	...	1	454	1	188	2	12	50	2	2	47	10	73	4	6	13	1	...	18	10	23	2	4	4	93	4	
45 years and under 65 years	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	136	2	119	2	11	180	4	4	148	48	75	17	12	7	15	1	33	...	...	...	34	17	233	6	
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	129	3	77	...	6	233	1	1	139	30	35	20	4	1	11	1	37	...	1	...	10	6	267	9	
65 years and over	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	24	...	3	178	1	1	226	146	46	17	15	1	7	...	49	...	...	...	22	8	705	7	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	9	...	9	258	...	1	264	202	63	21	17	6	6	...	36	...	...	...	20	1	830	6	
All ages—Urban		M.	8	...	84	2	44	51	824	4	438	46	71	380	12	28	422	289	347	52	82	26	23	1	99	...	...	227	140	33	1189	21
	F.	12	...	46	9	57	58	1082	8	410	40	54	543	3	22	469	286	371	52	83	27	18	1	101	13	29	158	70	12	1321	24	
Aggregate Rural Districts.																																
Under 1 year	M.	...	...	3	...	6	...	16	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	16	22	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	73	4	...	29	...
	F.	...	...	1	...	8	...	12	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	13	16	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	5	...	29	1	
1 year and under 2 years	M.	...	...	3	...	6	2	17	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...
	F.	...	...	2	...	5	1	11	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2 years and under 5 years	M.	...	...	5	...	5	5	24	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
	F.	...	...	2	...	...	6	15	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	4	1
5 years and under 15 years	M.	...	...	1	...	1	16	28	...	4	5	9	...	1	5	1	...	11	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	11	...
	F.	1	...	3	2	2	12	51	...	17	6	8	...	2	3	5	2	16	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	10	1
15 years and under 25 years	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	21	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	10	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	...	41	1	8	...	...	2	4	1	12	...	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	2	12	2
25 years and under 45 years	M.	1	...	...	...	...	1	126	...	93	1	8	5	1	1	14	1	29	2	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	12	8	36	...	
	F.	2	...	1	1	...	1	208	...	62	1	7	12	...	...	17	6	27	3	1	1	2	...	6	3	10	...	5	1	40	3	
45 years and under 65 years	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	...	40	...	5	77	1	2	56	16	22	11	...	3	6	...	24	...	...	1	13	17	118	3	
	F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	53	...	35	1	4	87	1	2	59	14	20	8	4	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	4	1	110	1	
65 years and over	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	8	...	2	105	...	...	150	85	25	13	8	1	4	...	30	...	...	...	9	3	352	6	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	8	...	5	98	1	...	127	75	26	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	311	3	
All ages—Rural		M.	2	...	12	...	18	26	367	...	169	15	34	188	4	14	225	122	140	29	39	13	11	...	59	...	...	79	54	28	569	9
	F.	4	...	9	3	16	24	446	1	167	14	36	197	5	10	212	113	142	19	29	9	5	...	47	4	11	73	25	5	519	12	

TABLE 31. Information respecting the various Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations which are in Force in the URBAN DISTRICTS of the County of Kent.

DISTRICT.	Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 80).	Houses let in Lodgings (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 90).	Cleansing, &c., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, S. 9 (2)).	Public Mortuaries (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 141.)	Hop-Pickers and Fruit Pickers (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 314, and P.H. (Fruit Pickers Lodgings) Act, 1882).	Slaughter-houses (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 169).	Prevention of Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Keeping of Animals (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 113).	New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 157, and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 23).	Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 26).	Public Conveniences (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 20).	Public Baths and Washhouses (B. & W. Act, 1846, S. 34).	Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
Ashford	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts 2, 3 & 4)
Beckenham .. .. .	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (fish-frying)	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bexley... .. .	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Broadstairs and St. Peter's... .. .	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Bromley (Borough)	Yes	.....	Yes (less house-refuse removal)	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes, less as to removal of house refuse	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chatham (Borough)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No. Local regulations for management of mortuaries	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cheriton .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Chislehurst .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes (Swine only)	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Dartford	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Pts. 2, 3, & 5)	Yes (Parts)
Deal (Borough)	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Dover (Borough)	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Erith .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Faversham (Borough)	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Folkestone (Borough)	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Footscray	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2 & 3)	Yes†
Gillingham (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gravesend (Borough)	Yes	.....	The L.A. remove refuse themselves	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Herne Bay	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Hythe (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Lydd (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....
Maidstone (Borough)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Margate (Borough)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Milton Regis... .. .	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2, 3, 4 & 5)	Yes (Parts)
New Romney (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes (S. 5)	.....	Yes
Northfleet .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	P. Bs. in the Dist. not property of the Council	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Penge	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Queenborough (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
Ramsgate (Borough)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rochester (City)	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sandgate .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
*Sandwich (Borough)... .. .	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	*	.....	Yes	*	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2, 3 & 4)	.....
Sevenoaks	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2, 3, 4 & 5)	Yes†
Sheerness	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 3)	Yes	Yes
Sittingbourne... .. .	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)	Yes
Southborough .. .. .	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2, 3, 4 & 5)	Yes
Tenterden (Borough) .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes (P. 3)	Yes (P. 2, 3 & 4)
Tonbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Tunbridge Wells (Borough)	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Walmer .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Whitstable	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)
Wrotham .. .. .	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Hop-pickers	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....

* In the Borough of Sandwich, Bye-Laws as to Cleansing, &c., and Removal of Refuse, Slaughterhouses, Prevention of Nuisances, Keeping of Animals and Removal of Offensive Matters and House-refuse were made under the Local Government Act, 1858.

† Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—In the following districts only the sections stated are in force:—

Bexley.—Except sections 50, 61, 66, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 92, 93 and 94. Certain of the adopted sections are subject to the provisions of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated April 6th, 1909.

Broadstairs & St. Peter's.—Parts II., III., IV., V. and X. (with the exception of sections 15, 16, 18, 27, 32, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

Dover.—Parts II. and III., Sec. 52 to 67 of Part IV., Part V., Sec. 93 and 95 of Part X.
Footscray.—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., Sections 81 and 86 of Part VII. Parts VIII., IX. and Section 95 of Part X.

Northfleet.—Except Sections 39, 40, 41, 42 and 67.

Sevenoaks.—Parts II., III. and IV., Sections 15 to 17, 20, 21, 23 to 30, 32 to 38, 44 to 53, 55 to 59, 62 to 65 and 67.

Tonbridge.—Parts I. and II.; Sections 34 to 51 inclusive of Parts III., Sections 52 to 67 inclusive of Part IV.

TABLE 32. Information respecting the various Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations which are in force in the **RURAL DISTRICTS** of the County of Kent.

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DISTRICT.	Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 80).	Houses let in Lodgings (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 90).	Cleansing, &c., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, S. 9 (2)).	Public Mortuaries (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 141).	Hop-Pickers and Fruit Pickers (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 314, and P.H. (Fruit Pickers Lodgings) Act, 1882).	Slaughter-houses (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 169).	Prevention of Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Keeping of Animals (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 44).	Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 113).	New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 157 and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 23).	Removal of Offensive Matters and House Refuse (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 26).	Public Conveniences (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, S. 20).	Public Baths and Washhouses (B. & W. Act, 1846, S. 34).	Regulations under the Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
Ashford, East	Yes	.....	Yes	In 18 contributory places.	.....	.....	.....	In 4 contributory places	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 2)	Yes†
Ashford, West	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....
Blean	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Bridge	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
Bromley	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	‡ In 10 contributory places & one special drainage district	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (R. D. S's)	Yes†
Cranbrook	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes o	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes (P. 3, R. D. S's)	Yes†
Dartford	Yes	Yes	Yes a	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes a b	Yes (in certain parishes)	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	Yes (San. S's)	Yes (San. S's)
Dover	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 3 & 4)
Eastry	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....
Elham	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†
* Faversham	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 3)	Yes†
Hollingbourn	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes, Rural	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....
Hoo	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....
Maidstone	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....
Malling	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (R. D. S's)	Yes
Milton	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (S. 50)
Romney Marsh	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes†	.....
Sevenoaks	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes (P. 3, R. D. S's)	.....
Sheppey	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 3)	Yes (S. 67 & 86)
Strood	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes c	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Yes (R. D. S's)	.....
Tenterden	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....
Thanet	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	In 8 contributory places	In 8 contributory places	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (Parts)	Yes†
Tonbridge	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes, in 4 contributory places	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes (P. 3, R. D. S's)	.....

* Urban Powers obtained for the Parishes of Boughton, Lynsted, Ospringe, Teynham, Preston and Faversham (Without only), in 1875. Bye-Laws made in 1879.

‡ In the remaining five contributory places, the rural Code of Bye-Laws with respect to New Buildings, etc., are in force.

o New buildings and certain matters connected with buildings (not streets).

a In force in parishes of Crayford, Stone, Swanseombe, Wilmington, Sutton-at-Hone, Eynsford; b Special building bye-laws, etc., in force in the parish of Darent.

c In parishes of Frindsbury, Denton and Strood.

† Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—In the following districts, only the Sections stated are in force:—

Ashford, East.—Part IV. and Sections 34–38 inclusive, 43–47 inclusive, 49 and 50 of Part III.*Blean.*—Sections 15, 16, 17 and 23 of Part II. Sections 34, 35, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49 of Part III.*Bromley.*—Part II., Sections 20 to 24 inclusive, 29 to 33 inclusive; Part III., Sections 36 to 38 inclusive, 43 to 45 inclusive, 49 and 51; Part IV., Sections 52 to 68 inclusive; for the whole of Bromley R. D.; and Part II., Sections 15 to 18 inclusive, and Section 27, for ten contributory places, and one special drainage district.*Cranbrook.*—Section 25 of Part II. and Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 49 of Part III.*Elham.*—Sections 23 and 25 of Part II.; 34 to 46, 48, 49 and 50 of Part III.; and the whole of Part IV.*Faversham.*—Part IV. and certain Sections of Part III.*Romney Marsh.*—Urban powers under Section 23 (3), 25 and 33. (Act of 1890).*Thanet.*—Section 38. Only in three contributory places.

